The Columbian

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BLOOMSBURG, PA., BY

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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JOB PRINTING

Of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

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SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	50.00
One column	30.00	35.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Executor's or Administrator's Notice, $3.00
Auditor's or Assignee's Notice, $2.50.
Local notices, ten cents a line.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $4.00 per year for the first two lines, and $1.00 for each additional line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—ISRAM DERR, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. ENT.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. IKELER.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REEDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—U. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC MCBRIDE, JOHN MCANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.
Bloom Four District—Directors, S. H. MILLER, WILLIAM KRAMER, Bloomsburg, and JOHNSON IKELER, Greenwood, CHARLES CONNER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Co.—JOHN A. FUNSTON, President, E. H. GROTZ, Cashier.
First National Bank—CHAS. S. PAXTON, Pres't., J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. B. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. BROWER, President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house.

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House.

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main sts., over Miller's store.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office.

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st.

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market Streets, in the old Post Office.

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store.

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

J. B. MCKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market.

J. B. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. R. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st,

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street,

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods Main street below Market.

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Mainst., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Hatsand Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Main st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLES BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office,

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House.

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, ceder willow ware, near the Forks Hotel.

C. FOSTER, Cline Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown.

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

JACOB DIEFFENBACH Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's store pro mptly filled. Best green Western brush sed.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House.

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes,

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches.

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO. dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill Box Manufactory.

Orangeville Directory.

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st.

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by ROBT M'HENRY cor. of Main and Pine st.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker. Main St., below Pine.

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main.

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town.

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

jan. 1'71—1y

J. M. KEPHE RT, PTH

BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,

No. 503 Market Street,

(Above Fifth,)

PHILADELPHIA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES

RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.

Orders will receive prompt attention. may 10,'67-tf.

Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

A. L. TURNER

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OFFICE over Lutz's Drug Store, Residence Market Street, 1st door below Rev. D. J. Waller. dec6'70.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.26'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

VETERINARY.

AUGUST FRIEND,

late from Germany, offers his services to the public as a celebrated

HORSE AND COW DOCTOR,

and all other animals, for which his charges are moderate. He can always be found east side of Berwick road, nearS. Jacoby's Marble Yard. Bloomsburg, May 12, 1871-ly.

E. J. THORNTON

would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.

Neatly and Cheaply Printed

From the Latest Styles of Type at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CLARK M. BROWN,

MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S I.

A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [Jan 1'71.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A call is requested.

jan 1'71

NEW COAL YARD.

The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HENDERSHOT,

AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles :—Coal, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard.

J. W. HENDERSHOT.

Bloomsburg Mar. 19,'69-1y.

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.

The Fall Term of this Boarding and Select School will commence on Monday, July 31st.

Expenses for one quarter of eleven weeks:

Board, Washing, Lights, &c., - - -	$55 00
Tuition, per quarter, - - -	$7 00 to $8 00
" Juvenile Class, - - -	$3 00 to 5 00

For particulars address,

WM. BURGESS, Principal.

Millville, Col. co., Pa., June, 1871. 2m

RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE—A second-hand "Arion" piano-forte, price $375, cost $550. This superior instrument was bought at an auction sale of private property in New York, and had been but a few weeks in use. It is in *perfect* order and in *every* respect equal to a new piano. Terms positively cash in advance. Address for one week,

C. W. FOSTER,
Mauch Chunk, Pa.

may 26'71—4t

Miscellaneous.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

SUMMER GOODS,
DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

at his store on

Main Street, in Shive's block, one door West of C. C. Marr's store,

Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCC, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES JEWELRY, &C.

Jan'71 DAVID LOWENBERG.

MILLER'S STORE.

S. H. MILLER & SON,

have removed their Store to the room formerly occupied by Mendenhall, on Main street, Bloomsburg, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church where they are determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where. Thier stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Queensware, Hardware
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs

AND NOTIONS GENERALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which they invite the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.
Bloomsburg Pa.

apr 5'71—tf

C. C. MARR

have just received from the eastern markets a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cassimers,
Jeans,
Best bleached & Brown Muslins,
Calicoes,
Tickings,
Table Linens,
Cotton & All wool flannels, &c., &c.,
A good stock of Ladies dress goods,
Latest styles & patterns.
Spices of all kinds,
Good stock groceries,
Queenswave,
Stone ware,
Wood & willow ware,
Flour & Chop,

Also Kitchen Crystal Soap for cleaning Tin, Brass, &c. All goods sold cheap for cash or produce.

He would call the attention of buyers to his well and carefully selected assortment which comprises everything usually kept in the country, feeling confident that he can sell them goods at such prices as will ensure satisfaction. jan 1'71—tf C. C. MARR.

JOHN G. JACOBY'S

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY!

BERWICK, PENN'A.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Citizens of Berwick, and vicinity, that he has opened a Confectionery and Bakery in

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

Berwick, Pa., where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN AND FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS
ORANGES, LEMONS, RAISINS
&c., &c., &c., &c.

BY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Among the assortments will be found Cream Nuts, English Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Filberts, Figs, Apples, Cocoa Nuts, Jellies of different kinds, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles, Chocolate, Canned Fruit of all kinds, Corn Starch, Egg Biscuit, Soda Crackers, Oyster Crackers, Cheese, Soap, Writing Paper, Agreement Papers, Envelopes,

FISH AND OYSTERS,

And produce of all kinds. Fresh Bread and Cakes every day. Ice Cream in Season, Your patronage is solicited.

JOHN G. JACOBY.

Berwick, Jan 1'71—tv

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Fox & Webb where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,

FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

jan 1'71—1y ECKHART JACOBS

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$211,000
Etna	4,000,000
Fulton, N. Y.	400,000
North America	3,000,000
City	450,000
International, N.Y.	1,400,000
Niagara, N. Y.	1,000,00
Merchants	350,000
Springfield	570,000
Farmers' Danville, N.Y.	500,000
Albany City	400,000
Danville, Horse Theft	Mutual.
Atlantic, N. Y.	1,000,000
Germania, N. Y.	500,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent*,
mar 24'71—1y. BLOOMSBURG P

Business Cards.

BLOOM FERRY.

The Bloom Ferry company has had its flats and boats thoroughly repaired and is now in readiness to do all usual ferrying at any reasonable hour. The undersigned will be in attendance at any time to wait upon customers at call. apr 21'71—1y JOHN G. QUICK.

CLARK

IS RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING A NEW STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS!

CALL AND SEE.

April 14, 1871.

A SPLENDID

CELESTE ORGAN

WITH TWO SETT REEDS & THREE STOPS, can be bought for $120 at

I. W. NILES,
Piano Warerooms near Forks Hotel.
may1'71-6m.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS.

GUNTON & STEES,

(Successors to A. Witman,)

Respectfully inform the public that they are now fully prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, upon reasonable terms and short notice. Satisfaction warranted in all cases. [jan.13,'71-1y

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS. SAVE YOUR MONEY.

Go to

HENRY YOST,

East Bloomsburg, Pa., for all kinds of the best home and city made

FURNITURE.

Prices reasonable and the best work done. jan 1'71—tf

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

In consideration of tearing down our works and rebuilding—which will be commenced very soon—we are offering plows, stoves, &c., at greatly reduced prices.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors
Mar.19,'69-tf.

INK! INK!! INK!!!

By buying Gehr's Celebrated Ink Powders, you can make INK for less than half the money, and far superior to anything yet in use. Will not corrode steel pens. Freezing will not injure. Sample package sufficient for one pint of ink will be sent by return mail to any one sending twenty-five cents to M. W. NUSS,
Box 181,
apr 14'71—3m * Bloomsburg, Pa.

SLATE ROOFING,

EVERY VARIETY AT

MOST FAVORABLE RATES,

JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS
Box. 277, Bloomsburg, Pa.
jal.n 17

MAGAZINES, DAILY & WEEKLY PAPERS OF ALL KINDS

AT THE BOOK STORE OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Also an assortment of Portemonnaies, Pass Books and Account Books, constantly on hand. Books not on hand obtained on short notice.

New Books are constantly being added to the "Bloomsburg Circulating Library." Among the latest are "Guilt and Innocence," "Motherless," "Sir Harry," "Hot Spur of Humbleth wait," and "Merquem," etc.

apr 28,'71—tf

NEW ORGAN AND PIANO

WAREROOMS.

ORGANS & PIANOS FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

Pianos from all first-class makers, from $350 to $1000. Organs from $50 to $700. A splendid Organ 5 octave, 2 set reeds, and tremolo with paneled black Walnut Case, only $125,00. Single reed, same case as above, $100. I have made arrangements to have the latest music on hand as soon as published. Teachers supplied at regular discount. Warerooms, Main street, near Forks Hotel. tf. J. W. NILES.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,

BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop opposite the Post Office, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Aug. 5, 1870.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan.1'71—1y

NEW GOODS AT THE OLD STAND.

M'KELVY, NEAL & CO.,

are now opening at their old stand corner of MAIN AND MARKET STREETS, BLOOMSBURG,

a full line of new good consisting of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

and all other articles required to meet the wants of the public. may 26'71—tf.

GLOBE MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec
Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA

GENERAL AGENT,

For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.

Aug. 30,'69.

EXCHANGE BAKERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The undersigned, successors of F. Widmyer, would respectfully announce that they have taken the well-established stand recently occupied by the above named, in Bloomsburg, and prepared to continue the business of manufacturing and selling, by

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Confectionery of every style and kind. Also, they will have at all times a complete supply of the best and freshest Bread and Cake. Parties desiring anything in this line will find it to their advantage to call on us.

AN ICE CREAM SALOON

Is added to the establishment, and ladies and others who may favor us may rely upon receiving proper attention. A reasonable share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Raspberry, Lemon, and other Syrups, in large and small quantities, constantly on hand.

DECKER & STECKEL.

May 5, 1871.—1y

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE,

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and beststyles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

ATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

jan 1'71

Poetical.

For The Columbian.

Faith--Her Trials and Victories.

BY TILLIE LAUBACH.

Lo a virgin divinely stands
With golden anchors in her hands,
Her garments are of purest white,
All o'er bedecked with gems of light.
Her brow is wreathed with golden flowers,
Gathered from celestial bowers.
Her shoes are made of solid pearl,
Laced with strans of shining beryl.
Her eyes are fixed on Him above,
Beaming bright with heavenly love,
And o'er her face plays a holy smile
Without a thought or trace of guile.
But lo! a storm is hovering near,
The thunder rolls,--does the Maiden fear?
The rain descends--the air grows dark,
Will she find shelter?--listen!--hark!
The storm Gods in convulsions roar,
The floods arise, they love the shore.
And oh! behold the angry deep
Raises above the maiden's feet,--
Does not the smile from her face depart,
And terror freeze her tender heart?
No! calmly and serene she stands
And casts an anchor from her hands.
When lo! behold, the angry deep
Retreating leaves the maiden's feet;
She casts a gem from her garments white,
Darkness disappears and all is light,
Again, she throws a golden flower,
And lo! the sun breaks through the shower,--
Behold! the maiden standing yet,
Nor is the hem of her garment wet,--
Another trial must yet be pass'd,
One more--the keenest and the last--
A genii, dressed in garments blue,
Presents himself to the maiden's view,
Then draws a sward from its horned sheathe
And undermines the sword beneath.
The maiden now, with tearful eye,
Casts an anchor, and draws a sigh.
The genii grins and still works on,
And his hard task is almost done,
When the maiden casts her golden rings
And soars away on angel wings,
Higher, and higher still she flies,
And gloriously ascends the skies;--
Dropping her anchors and every gem
She receives an immortal diadem,
Weapons of defense, she needs no more,
No foes can enter that blissful shore,
Triumphant now, her song shall be
Thanks to God who giv'th the' victory!

To Whom Shall We Give Thanks!

A little boy had sought the pump
From whence the sparkling water burst,
And drank with eager joy the draught
That kindly quenched his raging thirst;
Then gracefully he touched his cap—
"I thank you, Mr. Pump," he said,
"For this nice drink you've given me!"
(This little boy had been well bred.)

Then said the pump, "My little man,
You're welcome to what I have done;
But I am not the one to thank—
I only help the water run."
"Oh, then," the little fellow said,
(Polite he always meant to be),
"Cold Water please accept my thanks,
You have been very kind to me,"

"Ah!" said Cold Water, "don't thank me;
Far up the hillside lives the spring
That sends me forth with generous hand
To gladden every living thing."
"I'll thank the Spring, then," said the boy,
And gracefully he bowed his head;
"Oh, don't thank me, my little man,"
The Spring with silvery accents said,

"Oh, don't thank me—for what am I
Without the Dew And Summer Rain?
Without their aid I ne'er could quench
Your thirst, my little boy, again."
"Oh, well, then," said the little boy,
"I'll gladly thank the Rain and Dew."
"Pray, don't thank us—without the Sun
We could not fill one cup for you."

"Then, Mr. Sun, ten thousand thanks
For all that you have done for me,"
"Stop!" said the Sun with blushing face,
"My little fellow don't thank me,
'twas from the Ocean's mighty stores
I drew the draught I gave to thee."
Oh, Ocean, thanks!" then said the boy—
It echoed back, "Not unto me.

"Not unto me, but unto Him
Who formed the depth in which I lie,
Go give thy thanks, my little boy,
To Him who will thy wants supply."
The boy took off his cap and said,
In tones so gentle and subdued,
"Oh, God, I thank Thee for this gift,
Thou art the giver of all good."

Miscellaneous.

VAMPIRES AND GHOULS.

These gentry are not yet quite dead. At least the belief in them still lingers in some country districts; while in Southeastern Europe and Southwestern Asia the credence prevails among whole tribes, and even nations.

The most detailed vampire stories belong to the Danubian and Greek countries. Tournefort describes a scene that came under his personal notice in Greece. A peasant of Mycone was murdered in the field in the year 1701. He had been a man of quarrelsome, ill-natured disposition: just the sort of man, according to the current belief of the peasantry, to be haunted by vampires after death. Two days after his burial, it was noised about that he had been seen to walk in the night with great haste, overturning people's goods, putting out their lights, pinching them and playing them strange pranks. The rumor was so often repeated that at length the priests avowed their belief in its truth. Masses were said in the chapels, and ceremonies were performed, having for their object to drive out the vampire that inhabited the dead man. On the tenth day after the burial, a mass was said, the body was disinterred and the heart taken out. Frankincense was burned to ward off infection; but the bystanders insisted on the smoke of the frankincense being a direct emanation from the dead body,—a sure sign, according to popular belief, of vampirism. They burned the heart on the sea-shore, the conventional way of getting rid of vampires. Positive statements went the round of the village that the dead man was still up to all kinds of mischief, beating people in the night, breaking down doors, unroofing houses, shaking windows. The matter became serious. Many of the inhabitants were so thoroughly frightened and panic-stricken as to flee; while those who remained nearly lost self control. They debated, they fasted, they made processions through the village, they sprinked the doors of the houses with holy water, they speculated as to whether mass had been properly said, and the heart properly burned. At length they resolved to burn the body itself; they collected plenty of wood, pitch, and tar, and carried out their plan. Tournefort (who had found it necessary to be cautious as to expressing his incredulity) states that no more was heard of the supposed vampire.

In the year 1725, on the borders of Hungary and Transylvania, a vampire story arose, which was renewed afterwards in a noteworthy way. A peasant of Madveiga, named Arnold Paul, was crushed to death by the fall of a wagon load of hay. Thirty days afterwards, four persons died, with all the symptoms (according to popular belief) of their blood having been sucked by vampires. Some of the neighbors remembered having heard Arnold say that he had often been tormented by a vampire; and they jumped to the conclusion that the passive vampire had now become active. This was in accordance with a kind of formula or theorem on the subject; that a man who, when alive, has had his blood sucked by a vampire, will, after his death, deal with other persons in like manner. The neighbors exhumed Arnold Paul, drove a stake through the heart, cut off the head, and burned the body. The bodies of the four persons who had recently died were treated in a similar way, to make surety doubly sure. Nevertheless even this did not suffice. In 1732, seven years after these events, seventeen persons died in the village near about one time. The memory of the unlucky Arnold recurred to the villagers; the vampire theory was again appealed to; he was believed to have dealt with the seventeen as he had previously dealt with the four; and they were therefore disintered, the heads cut off, the hearts staked, the bodies burned, and the ashes dispersed. One supposition was that Arnold had vamperized some cattle, that the seventeen villagers had eaten of the beef, and had fallen victims in consequence. —This affair attracted much attention at the time. Louis the Fifteenth directed his ambassador at Vienna to make inquiries in the matter. Many of the witnesses attested an oath that the disinterred bodies were full of blood, and exhibited few of the usual symptoms of death; indications which the believers in vampires stoutly maintained to be always present in such cases. This has induced many physicians to think that real cases of catalepsy or trance were mixed up with the popular belief, and were supplemented by a large allowance of epidemic fanaticism.

Mr. Pashley, in his Travels in Crete, states that when he was at the town of Askylo, he asked about the vampires or katakhanadhes, as the Cretans called them—of whose existence and doings he had heard many recitals, stoutly corroborated by the peasantry. Many of the stories converged towards one central fact, which Mr. Pashley believed had given origin to them all. On one occasion a man of some note was buried at St. George's Church at Kalikrati, in the island of Crete. An arch or canopy was built over his grave. But he soon afterwards made his appearance as a vampire, haunting the village, and destroying men and children. A shepherd was one day tending his sheep and goats near the church, and on being caught in a shower, went under the arch and took shelter from the rain. He determined to pass the night there, laid aside his arms, and stretched himself on a stone to sleep. In placing his firearms down (gentle shepherds of pastoral poems do not want firearms; but the Cretans are not gentle shepherds), he happened to cross them. Now this crossing was always believed to have the effect of preventing a vampire from emerging from the spot where the emblem was found. Thereupon occurred a singular debate. The vampire rose in the night, and requested the shepherd to remove the firearms in order that he might pass, as he had some important business to transact. The shepherd, inferring from this request that the corpse was the identical vampire which had been doing so much mischief, at first refused his assent; but on obtaining from the vampire a promise on oath that he would not hurt him, the shepherd moved the crossed arms. The vampire, thus enabled to rise, went to a distance of about two miles, and killed two persons, a man and a woman. On his return, the shepherd saw some indication of what had occurred, which caused the vampire to threaten him with a similar fate if divulged what he had seen. He courageously told all, however. The priests and other persons came to the spot next morning, took up the corpse (which in day time was as lifeless as any other) and burnt it. While burning, a little spot of blood spirted on the shepherd's foot, which instantly withered away; but otherwise no evil resulted, and the vampire was effectually destroyed. This was certainly a very peculiar vampire story; for the coolness with which the corpse and shepherd carried on their conversation under the arch was unique enough. Nevertheless, the persons who narrated the affair to Mr. Pashley firmly believed in its truth, although slightly differing in their versions of it.

Modern vampires in Western Europe seldom trouble society, so far as narratives tell; but across the Atlantic something of the kind has occupied public attention within the limits of the present generation. In 1854 *The Times* gave an extract from an American newspaper, the *Norwich Courier*, concerning an event that had just occurred. Horace Bry, of Griswold, died of consumption in 1846; two of his children afterwards died of the same complaint; eight years afterwards, in 1854, a third died. The neighbors, evidently having the vampire theory in their thoughts, determined to exhume the bodies of the first two children, and burn them; under the supposition that the dead had been feeding on the living. In what state the bodies were really found we are not told; but they were disinterred and burned on the 8th of June in the above-named year.

All the stories of vampires, ghouls, and were-wolves, we may safely assert, can find their solution in a combination of three causes,—a sort of epidemic superstition among ignorant

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1871.

Notice to Delegates.

DELEGATES to the Convention will do us a great favor and expedite their own proceedings if they will report their names to this office at the earliest possible moment, so that we may print slips for the use of the Convention. We will issue an extra, announcing the nominees and other acts of importance as soon as the Convention closes. Delegates and others may obtain these *gratis* by calling at the *Columbian* office.

DECLINATION.—JOHN LEGGOTT, Esq., of Greenwood township, requests us to withdraw his name from the list of candidates for County Treasurer. He expresses his grateful thanks to those who have proffered their support, but his business engagements have been such as to prevent him from giving the subject due attention. In addition, two of his neighbors are candidates for other offices and he desires to leave the field clear to them.

The Convention.

The Democratic delegate elections in Columbia county take place to-morrow afternoon and the Convention will assemble at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock, p. m. The plain duty to be performed is the nomination of a ticket to be supported by the Democracy at the ensuing election, and in this regard a mistake can scarcely be made as all the candidates announced are represented to be capable and of good character. They have been before the public for some time and the people have had ample opportunity to make up their minds as to which they prefer. We suppose that most of the nominations will be settled by instruction.

For Coroner and Auditor no candidates have been announced. The former is of but little consequence and might as well be dispensed with. The latter office is important and ought to be filled by a good business man and accurate accountant. No doubt such can be found who will accept a nomination.

For offices for which candidates have been announced, it is to be noped that the Convention will find no difficulty in making suitable selections from the list as published. It has an unfavorable appearance for candidates to come up on the day of the Convention and by dint of personal effort and appeals to delegates obtain nominations for offices for which others have been announced as candidates but for which no instructions were given because not openly contested. It is unfair and detracts from the respect due the other nominations, is always open to be looked upon with suspicion and puts the party upon explanation that is unpleasant if not damaging.

We hope it is unnecessary to inculcate union and harmony, good-will, every thing for the cause, nothing for men.

Delegate Elections.

To-morrow afternoon the Democratic delegate elections are to be held in the several districts of Columbia county. We reiterate the hope that all Democrats will attend them and express their desires, and that they will elect none but firm and reliable intelligent men as delegates. Let the best ticket be nominated that is possible under the circumstances. When the nominations are made it is hoped all will give them a cordial support, that the whole energies of the party may be directed to the general cause and to the increase of the Democratic vote of the county. *If the State is secured from the Radicals this fall the election of a Democratic President* in 1872 is *half secured.* Columbia county ought to have a full share in this rescue. The Democratic majority of the county can be increased if there is no local difficulty or division. Let all, therefore, resolve in advance to support the ticket, that all trouble in that regard may be out of the way, and that every Democrat may feel clear to put forward every effort to increase the majority. It is clear that any one who attempts to create disunion and discord at such time as this, cares more for some selfish purpose than for the success of the party, and if he is heeded at all it should be with reprehension. When the judgment of the party, as to who shall be the candidates, is once pronounced, every Democratic voter must yield ready acquiescence in the decision or become a disturber of harmony. The issue is both plain and inevitable. Whoever, therefore, desires to promote the interests of the party will support the nominees with energy and good will, in order that harmony may prevail and strength may be fully developed and exercised.

To Judges and Clerks of the Delegate Elections.

We have printed and furnished for distribution to all the districts of the county election blanks which if filled up in a proper manner will avoid all mistakes and secure correct returns. An election blank for each district is supplied, on one side headed "LIST OF VOTERS," under which the names of all voters at the election can be written down as in ordinary practice. The opposite side of the sheet is headed, TALLY-PAPER, on which all the tickets will be scored or tallied when counted off at the end of the election. The tally-paper, however, contains two forms, one of which only will be used or filled up, when but one set of delegates shall be run in a district, and *both* when two sets shall run. Whenever two delegate tickets shall be run it will be necessary to tally them separately, with the instructions on each separate also, and for this the blank forms fully provide. The election officers will find in the first form a blank space for the names of delegates on the tickets voted by one party or division of the voters, and underneath, blank spaces for the instructions *on the same ticket.* The second form, below, has blank spaces for the names of a second set of delegates, (if such shall be run,) and for the instructions given to *them.* By the rules, delegates can be instructed only by the voters who vote for them, and consequently as delegates on one of the tickets run cannot be instructed by voters who vote a different ticket, the tally of the two kinds of ticket must be kept separate. When, however, but one ticket for delegates is run, of course but one of the forms for tallying will be used, and a simple majority of all the votes cast will instruct the delegates chosen.

These election papers, or similar ones, must be returned to the Convention, as required by the rules.

By the 6th rule of nominations it is provided that the election officers "shall keep a list of voters and tally of votes counted, to be sent by them to the Convention with their certificate of the result of the election;" and by the 15th rule it is further provided, that "all instructions shall be reported by the election officers."

A Suggestion.

EDITOR OF THE COLUMBIAN:—It will be possible to extend the principle upon which delegates are elected to the voting for all candidates proposed for nomination. The present rules do not provide for this, but allow the old plan of instructions to continue.

Provide that the people, beside electing delegates as now, vote directly for candidates in the several districts, and that candidates shall have delegate or district votes reported for them in Convention in proportion to the popular vote they have received. On this plan the district votes so allotted will be equal in number to the number of delegates—or the same number—and candidates can get them by popular voting in the same way and to the same extent that they can now get delegates. The difficulty now is that you cannot very well have more than one issue in electing delegates, whereas there may be half a dozen to decide at the election and they ought all to be decided on the same principle. Our rule for electing delegates is admirable for deciding a contest between candidates for one office, but candidates for other offices are still left to a great extent under the old system.

Now say that in Centre township, (which has three delegates), A. has 60 votes and B. 40, for some office, at the delegate election. Then, when Centre is called in Convention, her vote would be reported and counted two for A. and one for B. This vote by districts would be something like the vote by States in National Conventions, would be entirely convenient and workable and the people could thus divide their district vote upon all the offices as they can now divide their delegates upon one. If a candidate had a majority of all the district votes, reported as above, he would be nominated without further proceedings, but if a nomination should not thus be effected the Convention would go on and nominate, delegates however regarding the votes given in their districts until candidates there voted for shall be dropped under the rule.

This plan would be widely different from the Crawford county plan of popular voting for candidates, and would not produce its bad results. It would give free play to popular choice without inciting to fraud and would give complete operation to the just principle of the free vote in nominations, while it would retain a well-constituted Convention for all the necessary work to be performed by it.

By the 5th rule of nominations, voters at the delegate elections may vote for delegates in the manner provided in the 4th section of the Bloomsburg act of 4th March, 1870. The applicable parts of that 4th section confer upon a voter the right to vote as follows:

"When two persons are to be chosen, he may give one vote to each of two candidates, or two votes to one.

When three persons are to be chosen, he may give one vote to each of three candidates, two votes to one candidate and one to another, one vote and a-half to each of two candidates, or three votes to one.

When four persons are to be chosen, he may give one vote to each of four candidates, one vote and one-third to each of three, two votes to each of two, or four votes to one."—[*P. Laws*, 1870, *p.* 344.]

Thaddues Stevens and Education.

If any laurels rest on the brow of THADDUES STEVENS, "or any other man," it would be a reprehensible act to tear them away or abstract a single leaf. The pretence, however, that he ever distinguished himself in the cause of education or common schools, is a hollow one. In 1834, Gov. WOLF, (of solid Pennsylvania German stock, which has given to the State so many of its best Governors) mainly by his personal influence and weight of character, induced the Legislature to pass a common school law. In 1835 an attempt was made to pass a bill to repeal the law, which would have been successful except for Gov. WOLF'S stern announcement that he would veto it if passed. On that occasion THADDUES STEVENS (then an obscure antimasonic member of the Legislature from Adams county) made a speech against the repeal. Upon this speech his whole reputation as a friend of education and common schools is based—not by Mr. STEVENS himself but by political clackers. This short speech is often referred to in grandiloquent terms but seldom published. It is a common place affair, equalled by a large per centage of school boy declamations, and is in no sense a pretentious or exhaustive argument in favor either of education or of common schools.

In fact, no man was ever more overpuffed than Mr. STEVENS. He never served in any body in which he was not overtopped by others, unless the Radical rump Congress be an exception. In the Constitutional Convention of 1838, he ranked as an inferior member, who was seldom observed in debate by the able men of that body. He was not a statesman, but a bold and reckless politician. He never was a leader in a body where the majority comprised able men. His anti-masonic vagaries were of the weakest character, his administration of the office of Canal Commissioner of the State will not be defended by any honest man, and the canal locks scattered through the gorges of the Alleghenies are a perpetual monument to his folly. His capacity to lead a fanatical body was good; as he was bold, reckless, imperious and dictatorial. He was in no respect a man to be set up as an example to the youth of the land.

Col. CHAS. H. SHRINER indignantly denies that he owes the Government any thing as Collector of Internal Revenue. There are others in Secretary BOUTWELL'S list who deny the allegations made against them. The incompetents at Washington no doubt blunder in this regard as materially as they do in every thing else, and their statements, therefore, are wholly unreliable.

Second Washington.

Statesmen and Generals, about as plenty as blackberries, have arisen from time to time who had the vanity to aspire to be second WASHINGTON'S, yet no one has succeeded or come very near it. The fact is as soon as any man becomes, or attempts to become, an imator at all, of anybody, he ceases to be like WASHINGTON, or to bear any semblance to him, for the character of the great American revolutionist, general and statesman, was the opposite of an imitator in any thing. Grand, grave, noble, he was yet peculiar in all things, without eccentricity or affectation, as compared with any model of his or any other age, and he will no doubt ever remain his own model, without a successful imitator.

The latest burlesque in the way of WASHINGTONIAN imitation is Monsieur THIERS, of France. Frenchmen are well described as monkeys with the power of speech and susceptibility to genius. THIERS has spent a long life of demagoguery, always fleeing from declining dynasties and worshiping rising suns, and ever betraying all who were weak enough to put faith in him, and yet at the decrepitude of 75 he has the vanity to aspire to be an imitator of the sturdy and vigorous manhood of WASHINGTON! When the greatest of Frenchmen can be guilty of such absurdity, what may not be expected from the congregated mass of gabbing monkeys?

THE PRESS.—We see by the last *Lycoming Standard* that Col. A. HOPKINS has disposed of that establishment to Messrs. GUERNSEY & FUREY. The retiring editor, we believe, goes to Nebraska, and wherever he goes may fortune and fame attend him. He was an editor who can be illy spared in times of emergency and corruption like these, but we hope he may soon resume the tripod and the quill. His successors, however, will not fail to keep up the efficiency of the *Standard.* Mr. GUERNSEY is an experienced politician and a Democrat of the straitest sect. Col. FURY is one of the most vigorous young politicians in the State, a forcible writer and eloquent speaker, and like his partner, an inflexible Democrat, firm in his convictions and devoted to the true principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, which he has the courage and manhood to maintain under whatever circumstances may arise. We are glad to welcome such men to the editorial chair in such times of timidity and trial, and we hope they will receive as they deserve the generous and efficient support of the Democracy of Lycoming.

THE Butler *Herald* has been much enlarged and otherwise improved and its name changed to *Ziegler's Democratic Herald.* We have several times heretofore pointed to the prevailing evidence, exhibited by the enlargement and other improvement of its papers, of the onward and upward progress of the Democratic party itself. Col. ZIEGLER is well known to the Democracy of the State; and whatever distinction his paper has heretofore acquired, we know he has the ability to render it a still more powerful champion of the cause if he will apply himself as his large dimensions now give room. The wheel of fortune has not lately dealt kindly with the Democracy but whenever it has taken a favorable turn it was sure to turn "Uncle Jake" to the surface. May it ever be generous to him and especially send him abundance of cash subscribers.

MR. RICHARD STILES, Assistant Assessor, appears before the public with an attempted defence of the Revenue officers against the impeachment of their conduct by ROHR MCHENRY, in his statement published two weeks ago. His defence is weak and slangy and does not touch the main, substantial matter of accusation against him and others who were concerned in the persecution of Mr. MCHENRY. That accusation, brought out with great distinctness and force by Mr. MCHENRY, (though in simple, plain language,) was, that after the Revenue officers had collected from him much more than all that was due to the government, they countenanced, instigated and assisted in proceedings for his prosecution and the seizure of his property, for irregularities which were occasioned by the fault of the government itself in not appointing him a storekeeper after he had demanded and was entitled to one under the law. That is the severe and strong accusation made by MCHENRY, set out in full detail in his narrative, and it is wholly untouched by STILES in his attempted defence.

THE Congressional Ku Klux committee has at length got through with the job of taking testimony at the South. The costly farce, which was got up to fabricate partisan material for the Presidential campaign, will utterly fail in its purpose. The people understand the situation of the South, and do not mean to be diverted from the true issues of the coming election by any clamor of sham "outrages," which is intended to conceal the corruption which notoriously exists in every Department, beginning with the White House, where jobbery is as common as in Congress.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, a Quaker, has been appointed Indian agent, in place of Col. PARKER. As the latter resigned because the former and his Quaker associates on the Indian commission would not let him steal, it may be hoped the appointment is a remarkably good one for the GRANT administration to make.

THE Democracy of Cambria county, in convention, unanimously declared for Gen. HANCOCK for President.

OHIO office holders in Washington have been taxed so heavily for State purposes, that they have rebelled, and there is a lively fight going on at the present time between them and the Radical State Committee. The clerks say that they are like a barrel tapped at both ends, and must run dry unless a plug is applied to at least one of the apertures. They cannot supply money for party purposes both in Washington and Ohio. As they vote in both places, we do not see why they should not pay in both places.

A WESTERN preacher explained the passage through the Red Sea by saying that the Israelites crossed on the ice. An auditor interrupted, remarking there is no ice under the equator. "Sir," said the excited preacher, "this happened thousands of years before the age of geographers, and before there was any equator. I think, brethren and sisters, I have answered the gentleman completely."

SIMON CAMERON'S journeyman "wiggle-wagger," who heads the Radical Committee of this State, in his late spumy address, claims that the Radical party have reduced the State debt from $40,000,000 in 1860, to $29,000,000 in 1871. The Harrisburg *Patriot* properly remarks, that "no credit attaches to that party for this reduction, inasmuch as the policy under which it has been accomplished was originated by the Democratic administration of Governor William F. Packer. The act establishing the Sinking Fund was a Democratic measure, and was adopted by a Democratic Legislature. Had the Radical party administered that law honestly and faithfully, indeed, had it not deliberately violated its provisions, the State debt, instead of being $29,000,000, would to-day be less than half that sum, During the last eleven years, from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars have been taken from the Sinking Fund, contrary to law, and applied, not to the reduction of the State debt, but to the payment of the current expenses of the State government." These facts puncture the wind-bag of Mr. Errett, and it falls to the ground to be trodden under foot by all honest, fair men. Whenever a statement is put forth showing that the Radicals have reduced debt or taxation, it is either a clear fraud or an artfully-manufactured piece of account keeping.

DEMOCRATS who wish to see their party successful should all assist their home paper, strengthen the hands of its editor, contribute to its columns every item of local interest, endeavor to extend its circulation as far as in their power, assist in disseminating Democratic truths in every part of the political vineyard, and labor to build up a paper that will be a credit to them at home and abroad. This done and they will have accomplished more for their party and its principles than anything else in the line of political duty that could be allotted them to perform in the most hotly contested campaign. Every paper they are the means of sending to another is a messenger of truth. It is like casting bread upon the waters and will return to reward them and benefit the party. Let the good work go on!

GEN. STONEMAN has been removed from the command of the Department of Arizona by orders of Gen. GRANT. Why? Who influenced the President in this case? Answer: A gang of suttlers and contractors, who were opposed to STONEMAN, because he would not permit them to swindle the government. Instead of paying these men thirty-five dollars per ton for hay, he purchased it directly from the Indians at from nine to eleven dollars, which may account for the fact that at the Camp Grant massacre, of one hundred and twenty-five Indians killed—mostly squaws and children—ninety dead bodies were found, each with a bundle of hay at its side. The removal of Gen. STONEMAN is a disgrace to the administration, and a fit illustration of its Indian policy.

ACCORDING to the figures printed in the *Congressional Globe*, it takes $132,800 per annum to run the White House under the administration of General Grant. The items embrace all classes of officers from Majors and Brevet-Brigadier-Generals, to laborers on the sidewalks and furnace keepers, and the items are made sufficiently large to cover the bills for marketing, carriages, stable expenses, a barber and a variety of other items which Grant's predecessors were considerate enough to pay out of their salary of $25,000 per annum. Our Radical Court is pretty expensive, but is a mere trifle compared with the larger leaks through which the public money is constantly escaping. If the people think a Radical administration is a luxury, they must not object to paying for it. Luxuries are always costly.

THE Radical State ticket was named by as corrupt a ring of political freebooters as ever cursed a State. Should Stanton be elected Auditor General, he will be the creature of Cameron, Mackey and other adventurers who have so long used the State finances in their own interest. The present State Treasurer (Mackey,) belongs to this ring of money-changers, and, with Stanton as Auditor General, they would be enabled to continue to deplete the people's treasury, and cover up their tracks.

Democrats, to work! Our candidates are worthy of our best efforts, and they must be elected. Their defeat would be a State calamity.

THE Cincinnati *Inquirer* mentions the fact that, not long ago, fifteen gentlemen were gathered at an entertainment, ex-Governors, ex-Judges, ex-Members of Congress, and others who had held positions of trust and honor, and that the only men present, capable of holding any office, State or National, were the negroes who waited on the table. Another beautiful result of Radical rule!

IF this is a Republican government why is it that the President of the United States is empowered by Radical legislation, to arrest and imprison any citizen *without warrant or the preferment of charges?* Such authority is conferred upon the President by the Force Bill passed at the late session of Congress. The autocrat of Russia can do but little more.

MORE OF GRANT'S POLICY.—Gen. STONEMAN has been removed from the command of the Department of Arizona by orders of Gen. GRANT. Why? Who influenced the President in this case?—Answer: A gang of suttlers and contractors, who were opposed to STONEMAN, because he would not permit them to swindle the government.

RADICAL papers base their hopes of success in this State upon division in the Democratic party. In this they will be disappointed. The Democrats propose to elect M'Candless and Cooper—the "platform" is not on the ticket—and will work with unanimity and vigor to that end.—*Gettysburg Compiler.*

IF everything is lovely in the Radical camp, why is it that Horace Greely denounces the carpet-baggers, that Senator Trumbull declaims against centralization of the government, that Carl Schurz demands a *return* to constitutional government, and that Sumner quarrels with the administration?

THE Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, complains that several newspapers take no notice of the Ku-Klux outrages as they appear daily in his two papers, the *Press* and the *Post.*—Perhaps they regard them as government advertisements that should be paid for at regular rates.

A NUMBER of Republican Conventions, we notice, passed resolutions opposing land grants to railroads. Now why do they not act the part of men and denounce Grant and the Radical Congress for having favored land grants to railroads? This would be the course of honest men!

MECHANICS and laboring men are fast realizing the folly of engaging in what they call *strikes.* The trades unions throughout the country openly discountenance such movements, as disastrous to trade and injurious to the true interests of workingmen.

THE New York *Nation* cites the notable ferocity of the French women on both sides, to show the female suffragists that there is no probability of woman's purifying politics and eliminating bitterness or strife.

THE Republicans in Baltimore—at their wit's end for political capital—are engaged in the fruitless effort to breathe life into the dry bones of long defunct Know Nothingism.

The Internal Revenue "System."

The laws of this country since the Radicals obtained control of Congress are fearfully and wonderfully made. The system of taxation is assuredly a greater marvel than any one of the ancient seven wonders of the world, that is, is a standing wonder that the people so patiently submit to it. It takes an army of assessors and collectors and storekeepers to levy and collect the tax, and then an army of detectives to dog and watch the collectors. To understand the system requires more time and labor than to master the Schleswig-Holstein question. It requires half a dozen lawyers constantly to manufacture decisions on it for the Secretary of the Treasury, and this legal force has to be renewed about every six months, because half a year's study of the act, in trying to balance its inconsistencies and straighten out its crooked places, either kills the student or makes him a mental cripple for life. The "Bureau of Justice" is filled with superannuates of this sort, and it is manifest that several late additions to the Supreme Court have puzzled their heads over Treasury decisions.

One of the latest decisions is relative to canal boats. It is so clear and explicit as to the exact time when and place where a boat is obligated to the Govern ment for tax, that we can do no less than state it. It was given on application of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company:

"Canal boats, as long as they remain exclusively within the terminus of the canal, are not subject to the navigation laws, and if found trading between district and district or between different places in the same district, they must be navigating natural navigable waters to be subject to enrollment and license. If they leave a canal and enter navigable waters of the United States for the purpose of trade and commerce, that moment they become liable to the payment of alien tonnage tax if without proper marine papers."

To fully comprehend the scope and effect of this and similar decisions, the reader should imagine himself back in Democratic times, when internal commerce, trade, manufactures and the mechanic arts were not hedged round with such prohibitions and attended with unnecessary expense and unjust taxation. The enormous taxes to be paid and the difficulty of comprehending the requirements of the revenue law, added to the pimp and spy system prevailing, have deterred thousands of persons from entering into certain lines of manufacturing business, hence others, favored by Government officials, enjoy well-paying monopilies. To put an end to this sort of exclusiveness, and, after lightening the tax burdens, to place them where they belong, the party which imported the revenue "system" from Europe must be driven from power. It is costing many millions of dollars at present to pay salaries to revenue officers, every dollar of which is an unnecessary and criminal waste. If the people want relief for themselves and the laboring, tax-paying classes of the country they must vote for a change in both the State and Federal Governments.—*Pottsville Standard.*

The Millennium of Scoundrelism.

From the Philadelphia Age.

Butler having heard how William J. Ovens, the murderer, was unanimously elected Sergeant at Arms by the Radicals at the last session of the Legislature, and that Mann, and Collis and Stokely have been nominated for our chief municipal offices, and that the *Press* of this city, the leading organ of its party, has declared that considerations of personal character do not enter into its philosophy—Butler, hearing these things, feels emboldened to offer himself as a candidate for the office of Governor of Massachusetts. Everywhere there seems to be a belief that the rule of Radicalism has at last brought on a millennium of scoundrelism, and that neither the murder of a distinguished soldier like Colonel Riddle, or of a more obscure citizen like John C. Nolan, nor the most notorous implication and open complicity in frauds and thefts, form any bar to nomination to office by the Radical party. Personal character does not enter into their philosophy. The absence of it is a recommendation; for the greater the rogue, the greater the plunder for him and the "Ring" he belongs to. This rule runs through every department of the government that is administered upon Radical principles. When General Butterfield, a great personal friend of the President, was appointed sub-Treasurer in New York, he instantly embarked in a huge "gold conspiracy" with Corbin, the President's brother-in-law, and pursued it till they shook the whole commercial world, using the name of the President of the United States as their partner and accomplice! in this city, the same game of plunder is carried on in all the public departments, unchecked, except when the culprits come under the notice of our city police, who have gained Radical enmity and Radical abuse by a commendable vigilance, which often thwarts these Radical plunderers.

Last week the police arrested a Radical employee in the post office, and found his pockets, as well as his lodgings, full of opened letters. Yesterday, the newspapers all recorded how the city police arrested certain Radical officials who were selling the public property from Fort Delaware! The scoundrels have a very poor opinion of a police that thus interrupts *business*, and are exceeding anxious to have the whole city administered upon a philosophy that takes no note of such matters as theft, speculation or even murder. They pant for the good time coming; the great long looked for Radical millennium of scoundrelism, when to be a man of decent character shall be a reproach, and to be a thief or assassin shall be a title to public office.

THE Morton-Grant Ku-Klux Committee was gotten up in order to afford a pretext for controling the elections in the Southern States by military power. It had no other purpose. That Committee failing to find what they sought, have still discovered something, and that is, if the wholesale system of spoliation carried on at the South by carpet-bag governments is not soon ended, its evil effects must eventually so cripple the prosperity of the country in other sections as to arouse a storm of opposition destined to prove fatal to them. No doubt the substantial proof arrived at in this respect, will have due influence with a large number of Radical representatives, already dissatisfied with the policy being pursued by the administration, and thus help to widen that split in the Radical ranks through which the Democracy will charge to victory. Senator Trumbull and others, are not willing to sap the very foundations of a republican form of government in this country in order to re-elect General GRANT, and hence the report of the Ku-Klux Committee will be severely handled when it reaches the Federal Legislature.—*Age.*

"IT is gratifying to observe," says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "that the parties who seven or eight years ago were for the suppression of all Democratic papers and the arrest of Democratic speakers, on account of their sentiments, are now sufficiently imbued with the doctrine of free speech to condemn the attack upon the Orange procession in New York. This is progress in the right direction."

THE Montgomery, Alabama, *Advertiser*, in an article headed "Pass Him Around," says George W. Richardson, the Radical Solicitor of Coosa county, blindfolded, gagged and whipped two little negro girls, and threatened them with death if they should ever tell who committed the outrage. He was trying to manufacture a Ku-Klux outrage.

IF the mis-called Republican party is the friend of the masses, why does it rob the people of the government lands and bestow them upon gigantic and corrupt corporations?

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER,
OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

[The following persons have been named for nomination by the next Democratic County Convention. All who are announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Democratic Convention.]

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.
E. J. MCHENRY,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
STEPHEN POHE,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.
JACOB S. EVANS,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
WILLIAM SHAFFER,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE
JOHN K. GROTZ,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.
JAMES LAKE,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.
DAVID DEMOTT,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.
IRAM DERR,
JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

TREASURER,
WILLIAM LAMON,
BRIARCREEK TOWNSHIP.
HIRAM F. EVERITT,
BENTON TOWNSHIP.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JAMES BRYSON,
CENTRALIA.

A CARD.

TO THE THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Being requested by a number of my friends and acquaintances throughout the county, to announce myself as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, I would, therefore, say, that I will accept the nomination by the Democratic County Convention, providing they honor me with their support. And should I be elected I will faithfully perform the duties of the position to the best of my ability and impartially. I am fully aware there is a prejudice existing amongst a number of citizens throughout the county against a man from the town of Bloomsburg, but they do not consider the matter in my estimation as they should. As we have had a commissioner from our township for a number of years, and as our district is entitled to the candidate, I think it no more than justice we should have one. And I also think that we are entitled to as many officers in our township as any other in the county. I am decidedly opposed to canvassing the county for electioneering purposes. I think that every voter knows how to vote without being solicited by every candidate in the field. There has a great deal too much of it been done in the past, and I hope it will be abandoned in the future. And in conclusion, I would say to my fellow-voters, that they must not expect to see me on an electioneering tour throughout the county, but, at the same time, not forgetting that I am a candidate when you come to cast your vote.

Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
S. C. SHIVE.

Junedite*

Receipts for Subscription to the "Columbian," for July, 1871.

Iram Kitchen	2 00	P P Keller	3 00
Brooklin Potter	1 00	John Betts	1 00
George B. Getty	1 00	C E Margerum	1 25
Israel Schell	2 00	John Styers	1 00
Thos. S. Backhouse	2 00	Thomas Geddes	2 00
Philip P. Eyer	2 00	James Belford	1 00
H. R. Jackson	1 00	Cyrus Robbins	2 00
J. S. Longenberger	2 00	McKelvy Kitchen	1 00
James Gilmour	50	John W. Miller	2 00
S. S. Dreisbach		50 Hugh McBride	2 00
Elias S. Mills	2 00	V H Ikeler	2 00
C. W. Neat	2 00	John Bond	2 00
Elias Creasy	2 00	Nath Bredbender	2 00

MARRIAGES.

POTTER—PHILLIPS—In Bloomsburg, July 25th, 1871, by Rev. B. F. Alleman, at the residence of Mr. Clark Brown, Mr. Samuel Potter to Miss Kate B. Phillips, both of this place.

HARTMAN—WELLIVER—On the 29th ult., at his residence, by Rev. E. Fullmer, Mr. Clinton Hartman and Miss Katharine Welliver, all of Benton, Columbia county.

HARTMAN—HARTMAN—At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. Silas A. Hartman, of Union, Luzerne county, to Miss Margaret L. Hartman of Benton, Columbia county, Pa.

New Advertisements.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Wednesday, the 6th day of September 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Tobias Smith, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
2. Widow of Daniel Leiby, late of Locust township, deceased.
3. Widow of Moses Coffman, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
4. Widow of Levi Kikendall, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
5. Widow of George F. Smith, late of Greenwood township, deceased.
6. Widow of Thomas C. Kester, late of Fishingcreek, deceased.
7. Widow of Samuel Dyer, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.
8. Widow of Jacob Kostenbader, late of Franklin township, deceased.
9. Widow of W. A. J. Brittain, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
10. Widow of Abel Dalby, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased.
11. Widow of Isaac Seigfried, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.
12. Widow of David Houck, late of Locust township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.

Register's Office,
Bloomsburg, Aug. 4, 1871.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

—NOTICE IS hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 6th day of September, 1871, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day:

1. The account of Samuel Dietterich, executor of Henry Dietterich, late of Briarcreek township deceased.
2. The account of John Pooly, administrator of Elizabeth Carr, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
3. The account of Jacob Brown, administrator of David Brown, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
4. The account of Silas Welliver, executor of John Demott, late of Madison township, deceased.
5. The second and final account of Jacob Melick, one of the Executors of Andrew Larish, late of Scott township, deceased.
6. The account of Peter Ent, administrator of James Grimes, late of Mount Pleasant township deceased.
7. The second account of Samuel Creasy and Stephen Goho, administrators of Jacob Goho, late of Mifflin township, deceased.
8. The account of George M. Hess, administrator of Jacob Yorke, late of Centre township.
9. The account of George S. Gilbert and Robert F. Clark, executors of John Sharpless, late of Catawissa township, deceased.
10. The account of Thomas Creveling, Jr., administrator of Samuel Creveling, late of Scott township, deceased.
11. The account of B. F. Hartman, guardian of Emma M. Appleman, a minor child of Baltis Appleman, late of Hemlock township, deceased.
12. The account of Marshall G. Kinney, guardian of the estate of Emma McDowell, a legatee under the will of Matthew McDowell late of Scott township, deceased.
13. The account of Marshall G. Kinney, guardian of the estate of John McDowell, late of Scott township, deceased.
14. The account of Marshall G. Kinney, guardian of the estate of John McDowell, a legatee under the will of Matthew McDowell, late of Scott township, deceased.
15. The account of Marshall G. Kinney, guardian of the estate of Alice McDowell, a legatee under the will of Matthew McDowell, late of Scott township, deceased.
16. Final account of Montgomery Cole one of the executors of William Cole, late of Benton township, deceased.
17. Final account of Thomas B. Cole, one of the executors of William Cole, late of Benton township, deceased.
18. The account of William H. Yetter and William T. Sharman, administrators, etc., of Daniel Yetter, late of Main township, deceased.
19. The final account of Oscar P. Ent, administrator of Abraham Musselman, late of Scott township, deceased.
20. The final account of William H. Abbott, administrator of John Wampole, late of Catawissa, deceased.
21. The first and final account of Rolandus Herbein, administrator of Peter K. Herbein, late of Locust township, deceased.
22. The account of Peter K. Herbein, guardian of Jonas S. Fahringer, minor child of John Fahringer, late of Catawissa township, deceased, as filed by his administrator, Rolandus Herbein.
23. The account of Peter K. Herbein, guardian of Alonzo Fahringer, minor of John Fahringer, late of Catawissa township, deceased, as filed by his Administrator, Rolandus Herbein.
24. The account of Peter K. Herbein, guardian of Nathan Fahringer, minor child of John Fahringer, late of Catawissa township, deceased, as filed by his Administrator Rolandus Herbein.
25. The account of Peter K. Herbein, guardian of Lucas Fahringer, a minor child of John Fahringer, late of Catawissa township, deceased, as filed by his Administrator, Rolandus Herbein.
26. The account of Peter K. Herbein, guardian of George Stine, a minor child of George Stine, late of Locust township, deceased, as filed by his Administrator, Rolandus Herbein.
27. The account of Peter K. Herbein, guardian of Hannah Stine, a minor child of George Stine, late of Locust township, deceased, as filed by his Administrator, Rolandus Herbein.
28. The account of Peter K. Herbein, guardian of Charles Stine, a minor child of George Stine, late of Locust township, deceased, as filed by his Administrator, Rolandus Herbein.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.

Register's Office,
Bloomsburg, Aug 4, 1871.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, Levari Facias and Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the town of Bloomsburg, on MONDAY, the 4th day of SEPT., 1871, at one o'clock p. m., the following property to wit:

A certain lot or piece of land situated on Public road leading from Mainville to Mifflinville, in Mifflin township, Columbia County, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the West by lands of John Harner, on the East and South by lands of Thomas Aten, on the West by lands of Michael Grover, and on the North by lands of Charles Klingerman, containing twenty-five acres, more or less, upon which is erected a new Frame House and a Frame Shop.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Schweppenheiser.

ALSO:

The following real estate, a certain lot of ground situate in the town of Centreville, Columbia county, containing one quarter of an acre, more or less, bounded on the south by N. B. Canal, on the west by lot of Hudson Owen, on the north by public road, and on the east by lot of Emma Detterich, on which is erected a two-story Frame Dwelling House with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of H. F. Seidel and John Cain.

ALSO:

The undivided interest of all that Real Estate situate in Centre township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the west by lands of Philip Miller, on the north by lands of Levi Miller, on the east by lands of Oliver Evans, on the south by the river, whereon is erected a log house and stable, and other out buildings, containing three acres, more or less.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John J. Webb, with notice to terre-tenants.

ALSO:

A lot or piece of ground situated on the North side of Seventh street in the town of Bloomsburg, fifty feet West of first alley east of Centre street, bounded on the West by Samuel L. Potter, by J. R. Knappon the East, and by Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Rail Road on the North. It is a Two-Story Plank Dwelling House, sixteen feet wide and twenty-seven feet long.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Boles and Mary his wife.

ALSO:

That Real Estate situated in Locust township, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to wit: On the West by lands of John Harner, on the East by lands of Rudolph Yeager, and on the North by lands of Daniel Morris, Jeremiah Scott and John Yeager, containing twenty-four acres, more or less, and known as the Slabtown Hotel property, whereon is erected a large Frame Tavern Building, a large Frame Stable, and a Frame Dwelling House, and other out buildings.

ALSO:

A lot of ground situate in the Township, County and State aforesaid, adjoining lands of Washington Yeager on the north, the property above described on the west and south, and lands of John Harner on the east, containing about one acre of land, whereon are erected a two story Frame Dwelling House, and Frame Barn with other outbuildings.

ALSO:

Another tract of land situate in Township, County and State aforesaid, adjoining lands of Rudolph Yeager on the north, Washington Adams on the east, John Snyder on the south, and Leonard Adams on the west, containing about twenty-eight acres.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David Yeager. The tract first above described is to be sold subject to the widow's dower and the reconveyance in the field. There has a great deal too much of it been done in the past, and I hope it will be abandoned in the future. And in conclusion, I would say to my fellow-voters, that they must not expect to see me on an electioneering tour throughout the county, but, at the same time, not forgetting that I am a candidate when you come to cast your vote.

Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
S.

THE COLUMBIAN.

Bloomsburg, Friday, August 4, 1871.

GEO. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

COE, WETHERILL & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia.

C. G. MURPHY, Esq., is our authorized Agent at Centralia to transact any business pertaining to the COLUMBIAN Office.

☞ All advertisements for the forgoing localities must be endorsed by these Agents, or they will receive no attention. tf.

Railroad Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG R. R.

	North.	South.
Mail	11:14 A. M.	8:57 P. M.
Accommodation	8:05 A. M.	4:25 P. M.
Express	6:12 P. M.	9:10 A. M.

CATAWISSA R. R. FROM RUPERT STATION.

Going North. 4:12 P. M. Going South. 10:08 A. M.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of the several Districts in Columbia County, will meet at the usual places of holding the general elections, on Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1871, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and elect Delegates by ballot to represent the Districts in a COUNTY CONVENTION to be held at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

TUESDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF AUGUST,

at 1 o'clock P. M., to place in nomination a candidate for Member of Assembly; to nominate one person for Associate Judge; one person for District Attorney; one person for County Treasurer; one person for County Commissioner; one person for Coroner, and one person for County Auditor; to be supported by the Democratic party at the coming election. [In the township of Locust the election will be held at the Public House of Ludwig Thiele, in Numidia; and in Montour township at the Public House of H. W. Tubbs, at Rupert.] Also, at the same time and places and in the same manner, the Democratic electors of each district will elect one person to serve as member of the County Standing Committee.

The rules and apportionment of delegates are as published in the COLUMBIAN.

By order of the County Committee,

WILLIAM B. KOONS, Chairman.

Bloomsburg, July 21, 1871.

THE poetry of Miss LAUBACH which we have published from time to time, is much above the average run of such effusions furnished to newspapers. With further practice and care our fair friend will take rank with true poets.

THOSE of our readers residing in the country will find it to their advantage to look over the columns of the *Columbian* before starting to town to do their trading. By this means they will readily ascertain the best place to buy their goods, and dispose of their produce.

THE sale of the Real Estate of Jacob Kostenbader, has been continued to Saturday, August 26th, 1871, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; at which time it will be offered, at the late residence of the decedent. See advertisement for amount, description, &c. The property is valuable and must be sold.

THE Jackson Guards of Berwick, have notified the adjutant General of the election of new officers, as follows: Captain, Andrew D. Seely, late first lieutenant; first lieutenant, William H. Ruch, late second lieutenant; second lieutenant, Martin M'Allister, late first sergeant.

THE barn of Mr. DANIEL LAUBACH, about two miles from Benton, was struck by lightning on the 27th ult., and burnt to the ground. About 100 bushels of wheat threshed that day, all the hay, the threshing machine and other implements, &c., but no cattle, were burnt. No insurance.

IN the case of NICHOLAS SEYBERT vs DANIEL F. SEYBERT, an action of slander in the Court of Common Pleas of this County, a trial before D. LOWENBERG, JACOB SCHUYLER and M. C. WOODWARD, Arbitrators, at the Court House, was concluded on Monday last. The Arbitrators found an award in favor of the Plaintiff for the sum of $375.

BAD PRACTICE.—We notice that many people are in the habit of tying their horses to the trees in different parts of the town. A large number of trees, each year, which our citizens have procured at considerable expense, are thus ruined. If a few of these thoughtless men were arrested, and made to pay a fine and a bill of damages, the evil would cease to exist.

CORRESPONDENTS are reminded that their articles must possess something of interest to the general reader, either information, wit, mirth, suggestion, or something that is valuable or agreeable. Under this rule several productions recently sent to this office are declined. Correspondence within the rule is invited and urged.

The communication from Cambra is not inserted because the subject was noticed last week.

"The years of Peter" will appear next week.

Mr. LOWENBERG will immediately commence the erection of his new building on the site of the recently burnt district. It is to be three stories high, with 34 feet front by 70 feet in depth. The first floor will contain the store room, 22 feet by 36, and a large dining room and kitchen. The second floor will have a parlor and 4 bed rooms and the third floor five or six rooms, to be used as working and bedrooms. The plan, drawn by Mr. BERNHARD, is both ornamental and practical, and we do not hesitate to say that the building when erected will be an ornament to the town. Mr. CADMAN will also immediately put up an adjoining building, corresponding in front to that of Mr. LOWENBERG. The block will be a very handsome one.

A communication in another column, concerning water supply for Bloomsburg, will hint to the reader, the wisdom, justice and propriety of the tax provisions contained in the town charter. An outlay for this proposed object is important only to the inhabitants of the settled parts of the town, and it would not be reasonable or just that farmers or others, outside the bounds of compact settlement, should be taxed severely for an improvement in which they can have but little interest. But here comes into play the provision that farm-land shall be taxed half, and suburban property but two-thirds rates, in the imposition of town taxes. It is evident that a scale of taxation according to the location of property is the only arrangement which will permit the extension of town or borough limits beyond a densely settled district without inconvenience or injustice.

THE Lock Haven *Democrat* says that a singular occurrence took place on the farm of Mr. Jeff. Caldwell, Bald Eagle township, a few days since. His bees left their hives without any apparent cause, mad as hornets on a skirmish, and made first for the dog, and stung him to death. They then betook themselves to the fields where the hands were harvesting and made so furious an attack upon the horses that men and beasts had to take shelter in the barn. Having whipped every thing in their way they went back to their hives.

For The Columbian.

Water Supply.

The losses by fire in Bloomsburg during the last twelve months, partly borne by insurance companies and partly by individuals, have amounted to a sum which would have gone far toward furnishing the town a regular and full supply of water, not only for extinguishing fires but for domestic and all other uses. With a water supply, insurance companies could afford to insure town property at much lower rates, the necessity of insuring property at all would be greatly decreased, and at all events those losses which fall on individuals in case of fire, would be mostly avoided. These considerations come home to every one immediately after a fire, in a town unsupplied with water, but too often pass out of mind and are not recalled until the next conflagration. But our town has become of such magnitude, and properties are of such value that the question of protection against fire must be kept in view, until such protection shall be afforded.

Proper waterworks, however, would not only afford protection against fire, but would supply all our imperative domestic necessities and social needs in regard to water, and the amount which would be consumed annually calculated in its gross quantity would be enormous. However, the necessity of water supply need not be enlarged upon, as it will be admitted by all.

The time, manner and conditions of water supply are therefore the sole topics with which we need concern ourselves. The time should be an early date, for there can be no adequate reason for postponing it until we have a greater number of inhabitants, and until some extensive and destructive fire shall startle us, and produce energetic action.

There is but one way by which we can secure water supply at this time. It is idle to expect that individual citizens will voluntarily contribute the amount necessary to be expended without an expectation of profit in return, and our object cannot be obtained by a water company, because no such organization exists, or is authorized by law. But under provisions of the general borough act of 1851, which are applied to our town in its charter, the town council have complete authority to take all steps and incur all expenditures necessary to supply the town with water. As the case stands we must look to them to supply our wants and necessities, and in all proper efforts to that end, we have no doubt they will be heartily supported by public opinion. The making of a town map is well enough, as is also the protection of the river bank on the southern side of the town, the projected removal or reorganization of the Forks Hotel, and several new streets and other improvements, but the greatest necessity of all to the town is WATER, and that necessity must be supplied.

Here we come to two questions, the question of location and the question of expense in the construction of the works, and upon these points we have a few suggestions to make. In our opinion the works must be upon Fishingcreek and perhaps dependant upon that stream for power as well as water supply.

Either by water or steam power the waters of Fishingcreek can be easily lifted to a reservoir upon either of several hills in the vicinity. Red Rock hill, intervening between the settled parts of the town and the creek, will give sufficient elevation to supply the whole town, except the Normal School extension. Other hights east and west of the creek and of Irondale, will afford still greater elevation and can be resorted to. A particular suggestion we have to make is this, that the water shall be obtained from wells or pits, sunk in the creek below the level of its bed and covered over with several feet of gravel and sand. Pipes for drawing the water being laid from these pits or wells, the whole water supply will be thoroughly clean and well fitted for every kind of use. It will be strained through the bed of the creek and come to us perfectly clear and pure.

A practical way to proceed in this enterprise will be to invite competent engineers and contractors from abroad, who, after examining the facilities we possess for water works, will make plans and estimates of the work and submit proposals for its performance. We feel confident that the expense will be moderate: that it is one which the town can well bear, that there is no necessity for postponing an outlay for this object to some future year, and there can be certainly no question that the watersupply obtained in the manner above mentioned will be most excellent and abundant. The attention of our "Town Fathers" is invited to this important question.

Game Laws.

"Game" is defined generally to be, "wild meats designed for or served at table." By the English Forest Laws and game laws it seems that the word had embraced within itself: 1, beasts of chase, the buck, the doe, the fox, the marten and the roe; 2, of warren, hares and conies and roes; 3, fowls of warren partridges, grouse, heath or moor game, black game, bustards, snipe, quail, landrail and woodcock.

In Pennsylvania the word game may be said to include all animals and fowls of a wild nature, fit for food for man, and thus to exclude what we call of the chase or prey, as foxes and martens, muskrats, wolves, &c., all of which have been left out of the pale of protection.

> "Though the beast of *game*
> The privilege of chase may claim,
> Though spare and law the stag we lend,
> Ere hound we slip, or bow we bend,
> Whoever reek'd where, how or when,
> The prowling fox was trapped or slain."

In the year 1712 an act was passed "to prevent the killing of deer out of season and against carrying of guns and hunting by persons not qualified;" which was repealed April 9, 1760, by an act prohibiting the killing of "any buck, doe or fawn, excepting only between the first day of the month of August and the first day of the month of January," under a penalty of three pounds. That general law remains upon the statute books to this day; but very many local regulations for different counties have been made.

In 1862, an act of 1859, P. L. 645, "to prevent the hunting of deer with dogs," was extended to Columbia county; and in relation to deer that seems to be the law for us. But to show the utterly loose, careless and inattentive way in which laws are made at Harrisburg, it is only necessary to observe that last winter, no less than six different explanatory and repealing acts on the subject of game were passed. Making a tangle of laws which a whole day would scarcely suffice to unravel. Certainly it would not take any competent member of the Legislature, if there is one such, to digest the several acts concerning the hunting, preservation and propagation of deer, and draw a general bill, repealing all local regulations; which, protecting deer under severe penalties, would gradually re-stock our forests, and preserve from utter annihilation the antlered monarch of the woods, of whom we read, but whom we seldom see.

The subject of game birds is in a more hopeless muddle than the fish or deer. The local laws are infinite, nearly every county great man having a theory of his own on the subject. The following named birds seem to be considered game, under the various enactments, viz: ruffed grouse or pheasant, quail or Virginia partridge, wild turkey, woodcock, and rail or reed birds; and fox squirrels, grey squirrels and rabbits.

Rail birds or reed birds must not be killed from June first to September first—pheasants from February first to August first—woodcock from February first to July fourth—partridge from February first to October first. And the destruction of the nests or eggs of any of these birds at any time, is strictly forbidden under a penalty. Rabbits are protected from the first day of February to the first day of October; and in most other counties, wild turkies from the first day of January to the first day of October, and squirrels from the first day of January to the first day of August.

It is to be observed that no person at any time, shall be allowed to feed or bait, or build blinds for, or trap or snare any wild turkey, or ruffed grouse, or pheasant, or quail, or Virginia partridge or woodcock, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so taken, trapped or snared—of the benefit of which act, 21 April, 1869, Columbia county is deprived. It is to be hoped not for long.

It is perfectly obvious that the protection and preservation of small game should be made uniform throughout the State, and stringent penalties inflicted for a violation of the law. There is no good reason why the shooting should begin in one county a week or two before it is allowed in another. Uniformity of operation and certainty of punishment are the only sure preventives of the infractions of law, but the law should also be plain.

If some member during the recess would take up the subject, and prepare a careful bill, repealing everything now on the books, and enacting such an one as observation and experience seem to require, it would be vastly better than the careless, desultory and local legislation which obtains at present. F.

Damages for Opening Streets.

In Bloomsburg proper, including its settled extensions, all damage for the opening of streets, lanes, and alleys, is charged upon the town. One of the provisions of the Bloomsburg act of 4th of March, 1870, is, that such damages shall be ascertained and paid as like damages are ascertained and paid under the general borough laws throughout the Commonwealth. By this provision of the town charter the county treasury is relieved from all liability for such improvements at the county seat. But it is proper to explain that this provision of Mr. BUCKALEW's bill for the organization of the town could only take effect upon proceedings to be begun in court after its passage. The case of the widening of Centre street and the appropriation in part for the SHARPLESS Foundry arose in court and was pending a considerable time before the passage of the act. The Court has decided that all cases of opening streets since the act must come under its provisions, and be at the expense of the town. And this certainly cannot be objected to by any one when it is considered that a similar regulation applies to all the Boroughs of the State which are subject to general laws.

THE State Agricultural Fair is to be held at Scranton, September 19, 20, 21 and 22. The following named persons are on committees from Columbia County:

Thorough Bred Herds—Sylvester Pursel.

Native and Grade Cows—Oscar J. Ent.

Stallions and Mares for all work—Wm. B. Koons.

Flocks and Fleeces—Rohr McHenry and Jos. P. Conner.

Swine—Mordecai Millard.

Poultry—David Lowenberg.

Plows and Plowing—John Kieffer.

Reaping and Mowing Machines—W. G. Quick Jas. S. McNinch.

Steam Engines and Castings—George Scott.

Iron, Steel, Copper, Minerals and Acids—J. H. Harman.

Flour and Indian Meal—Peter Ent.

Collections of Agricultural Societies—S. B. Diemer.

Vegetables—John. G. Freeze.

Fish Culture—Wellington H. Ent and Charles B. Brockway.

We trust all the gentlemen named will endeavor to be in attendance, in performance of their duties.

THE Rt. Rev. Bishop STEVENS, of this Diocese, will administer the Apostolic rite of Confirmation in St. Paul's Church, Bloomsburg, at the morning service, Sunday, August 20th inst. In view of that fact, the Sunday evening sermons of the Rector will be upon the Historical, Scriptural and Spiritual claims of the rite of Confirmation.

Strangers, as well as citizens are at all times cordially invited. A sexton or a vestryman is always in attendance at the door to provide seats.

BLACKBERRY WINE.—The following is said to be an excellent recipe for the manufacture of superior wine from blackberries: Measure your berries and bruise them, to every gallon adding one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar, cork tight and let stand till following October, and you will have wine ready for use without any further straining or boiling.

LOVERS of fresh fruit, melons, &c., can now be fully supplied in Bloomsburg. Among the dealers, Mr. J. H. MAIZE is one of the largest, most responsible and always entirely reliable. His stock is the best the southern markets afford.

JUSTICE'S BLANKS.

We now have on hand a large neatly printed assortment of JUSTICE'S and CONSTABLES BLANKS, to which we invite the attention of these officers.

LOCAL NOTICES.

WANTED, a girl to do general housework, in a small family—situation permanent. For further information apply at the COLUMBIAN Office. n30-tf.

MAIZE'S MAMMOTH GROCERY.

PEACHES, and all kinds of SOUTHERN FRUIT, by the quantity, at all times on hand at J. H. MAIZE'S MAMMOTH GROCERY, at bottom prices.

FLOUR and FEED, best quality for sale cheap at MAIZE'S MAMMOTH GROCERY.

WOOD and WILLOW WARE of all kinds for sale at MAIZE'S MAMMOTH GROCERY.

NOVELTY CLOTHES WRINGER, the best in the world, for sale at MAIZE'S MAMMOTH GROCERY.

TABLE CUTLERY, very low, at MAIZE'S MAMMOTH GROCERY.

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE and CHINAWARE, by the set, and sets filled up at MAIZE'S MAMMOTH GROCERY.

PEACHES, MELONS, and FRESH FRUIT generally, in great abundance at MAIZE'S MAMMOTH GROCERY.

TEAS, COFFEES, &c., in great variety at MAIZE'S.

Imported STONE WARE, the very best article to be obtained, for sale at MAIZE'S MAMMOTH GROCERY.

SPICES, SOAPS, in great variety and first quality, at MAIZE'S MAMMOTH GROCERY.

SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., of the best quality, sold cheap at MAIZE'S MAMMOTH GROCERY. n30-tf.

WHITE, Black and colored Kid Gloves can be got at M. P. LUTZ'S for $1.25 per pair.

CONSCIENTIOUS MEDICATION.—German Chemists are famed throughout the world for their conscientious care and exactitude in their compounding of medicines, and *Hoofland's German Bitters* and *German Tonic* are among the purest and most wholesome restoratives which the scientific skill of Germans has yet given to the world. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, that have defied all remedies of the pharmacopeia for years, yield in a few weeks to one or the other of these potent vegetable Specifics. The only difference between them consists in the absence of alcohol in the Bitters, and its presence, in its purest form, in the Tonic. Sold by all Druggists.

PERSONS in want of a Sewing Machine will find it to their advantage to purchase one with all the late improvements, and made by a large responsible company. All skillful machinists and practical sewing machine agents know the Singer is the best, their agents understand their business, and conduct it on honorable principles, without misrepresenting, secret promises or selling second hand machines for new. If you prefer competent agents and fair dealing go to the Singer office.

A WANT has been felt and expressed by physicians, for a safe and reliable purgative; such a want is now supplied in *Parson's' Purgative Pills.*

Henry K. Bond, of Jefferson, Maine, was cured of spitting blood, soreness and weakness of the stomach, by the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.*

MORE than one hundred thousand persons annually die in this country from Consumption, which is but the child of Catarrh. $500 reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., and get it by mail. Don't get swindled by men calling themselves Dr. Sage; Dr. Pierce is the only man now living that has the right and can prepare the genuine and original Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and his private U. S. Government Stamp is upon the outside wrapper of every package of the genuine.

MR. SAMUEL COCHRAN, traveling agent for the Singer Manufacturing Company, gives notice to the residents of Columbia county, that J. A. DORAN is the duly authorized agent for the sale of the Singer Sewing Machines in the above county. Parties wishing to purchase said machines will bear in mind that they cannot be had from dealers in other machines except second handed.

THE "Headly grove Camp Meeting" on Bloomingdale Circuit, Luzerne county, will commence August 23d, and continue nine days, (Providence permitting). The ministers and friends of surrounding charges are respectfully invited to attend.

There will be excursion tickets issued by the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Railroad Co. to Shickshinny, good from August 23d to September 1st.

B. P. KING, Pastor.

Legal Notices.

EXECUTRIX'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF AMANDUS RHODES, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Amandus Rhodes late of Locust township, Columbia county, deed, have been granted by the Register of said county to Melasena Rhodes. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to the Executrix in Columbia county. Those indebted to the estate either on note, judgment, mortgage or book account will make payment to the Executrix without delay.

MELASENA RHODES, Executrix.

July 21, 1871-6w.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM MENSINGER, DEC'D.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Auditor to distribute funds in the hands of accountant of William Mensinger dec'd, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 19th day of August A.D. 1871, at 10 o'clock, A.M. All persons having claims on said estate are required to attend or be forever debarred from coming in for a part of said fund.

M. WHITMOYER, Auditor.

July 21 71—6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JAMES GRIMES, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration, *de bonis non*, with the will annexed, on the estate of James Grimes, late of Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Peter Ent, of Light Street. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, without delay.

PETER ENT, Administrator, d. b. n. c. t. a.

July 28'71—6t*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF MATHIAS RHONE, DEC'D.

In the Orphans' Court of the county of Columbia. The Auditor appointed by the Court, to distribute funds in the hands of Samuel Rhone, administrator of MATHIAS RHONE, late of Jackson township, Columbia county deceased, will meet all persons interested, for the purpose of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day. All persons having claims against the said estate will be required to present them at that time.

C. W. MILLER, Auditor.

July 14'71—6w.

NOTICE.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania To John Rupp, Jonas Rupp, Mary Rupp, intermarried with Michael Stine, George Rupp, Jonas Rupp, Harman Rupp, Andrew Rupp, Sarah Litz, Elizabeth Dottinger and Mary Harshall. You and each of you are hereby notified, to be and appear in your persons, before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, of the County of Columbia, at an Orphans' Court, to be held in BLOOMSBURG, in and for said County, on the first MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of George Rupp, late of Locust Township, in said County, deceased, at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold according to law.

W. H. ENT, Clerk O. C.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, July 18, 1871.
June21, 70—6t AARON SMITH, Sheriff.

NOTICE.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania To Clara Pegg, Jane Pegg, Mary Ellen Pegg, Catharine Pegg, Sarah Pegg, Sanford Pegg, Jane Perin, Henry C. Pegg, Alice Seiner, Alfred Pegg, Jonathan Pegg, Theodore Pegg, Thomas Walker husband of Margaret Pegg, deceased, William Lilly husband of Jane Pegg deceased, and John Harsh. You and each of you are hereby notified, to be and appear in your persons, before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, of the County of Columbia, at an Orphans' Court, to be held in BLOOMSBURG, in and for said County, on the first MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER next then and there to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of William Pegg, late of Madison Township, in said County, deceased, at the valuation, or show cause why the same should not be sold according to law.

W. H. ENT, Clerk O. C.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, July 18, 1871.
July21,71—6t AARON SMITH, Sheriff.

SUBPŒNA IN DIVORCE.

In Common Pleas of Columbia county, No. 22, February Term, 1871.

Lavina Golder vs. Benjamin Golder. } Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

SIR:—You are hereby required to appear on Monday the fourth day of September, A. D. 1871, in the said Court, and answer to the said complaint, or the matter will be then determined *ex parte.*

AARON SMITH, Sheriff.

By order of the Court.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Prothonotary.

Bloomsburg, July 14, 1871—4t.

ROSADALIS

THE INGREDIENTS THAT COMPOSE ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is not a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all diseases of the Blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and fully endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PITCHER, of Baltimore.
DR. R. W. CARR, "
DR. P. H. KELLY, "
DR. J. SCHARRS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. MCCARTHA, Columbia, "
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND INDORSED BY

J. B. FRENCH & SON'S, Fall River, Mass.
W. W. SMITH, Jackson, Miss.
A. J. WHITFIELD, Tuscaloosa, Ala.
G. H. HARRIS & CO., Atlanta, Ga.
BRALEY & CO., Huntsville, Va.
SAML. G. MCALLEN, Bluffton, Texas.

Our agents will not allow any counterfeit Rosadalis to be sold for the genuine Rosadalis. If the Medical profession would consider a Fluid Extract capable of curing every form of disease Rosadalis is, we will be content to sell it at $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.
Manufacturing Chemists,
BALTIMORE, Md.

BALTIMORE PIANOS.

We respectfully call the attention of those desiring to purchase our make of Pianos. We are satisfied that we can give satisfaction in every case. Our workmen skillful and experienced and are under the personal superintendence of the members of our firm. We use only the best seasoned timber, and the material in general is first class. Our Pianos without exception have the patent agraffes arrangement throughout, which in the opinion of the most competent judges is pronounced valuable. By this improvement a Piano is made more durable and keeps the tone longer. We claim for our instruments that they are second to none, and they combine all the essential elements that constitute superior workmanship. We will give a written guarantee for five years.

Mr. CONRAD FREEMAN, member of our firm, will visit Bloomsburg four times a year to repair and attend to tuning of all Pianos. In the absence of Mr. FREEMAN, Mr. J. K. MILLER will attend to our business in Bloomsburg and is authorized to receive and solicit orders.

We can give the very best references.

GAEHLE & CO.
Baltimore, M. D.

J. K. MILLER, Dealer in Pianos, Organs and Melodeons five octave and five stop organs of the best make, sold at $110. Terms easy. June 23

AGENTS WANTED FOR

FIFTY YEARS IN THE MAGIC CIRCLE
By SIGNOR BLITZ.

Brimful of fun and humor, with incidents and adventures in the principal cities of the world. It describes his tricks and feats as a Magician and Ventriloquist. Sold only by subscription. Liberal terms to good Agents. Address

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, 711 Sansom St., Philadelphia. july21, 71—10t.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

QUALITIES OF THE ELIAS HOWE SEWING MACHINE:

It draws up a stitch as you do by hand, others do not. It gives thread for each stitch according to the thickness of fabric sewed, others do not. It uses a straight needle and finer for same thread than any other machine. The stitch is alike on both sides. It has in addition to these all advantages claimed by other machines. It has been tested and is known to be the most durable machine in the market. The fact that sewing machine men are anxious to obtain the agency of this machine is conclusive evidence that the public are largely in favor of this machine, which has not changed its principle since its formation—viz: Drawing a stitch as you do by hand.

Sold on easy terms at

501, 324 AND 308 LACKAWANNA AVENUE, SCRANTON, PA.

july14'71-3m.

TUSCARORA ACADEMY,
ACADEMIA, PA.

The 36th School-year begins September 6th. Location healthful, attractive and well adapted to physical development. Free from loading places and saloons, the influences are moral. More than 2,000 young men have here been prepared for College or business.

Terms moderate. Apply for circular, to

D. D. STONE, A. M.
J. J. PATTERSON, A.M.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company

At Woodstock, has been doing business thirty-one years. Six years it has laid no assessments, and the average rate of assessment during the thirty-one years has been 28-4 PERCENT. A YEAR. The assessment for the year just ended is 21-4 per cent., and the Company has a clear surplus over all liabilities.

FOR SALE.—200 acres superior WHITE OAK TIMBER land, near Lick Haven, Pa. 500 acres HEMLOCK TIMBER land, Potter Co., Pa. P. W. SHEAFER, Geologist & Engr., Pottsville, Pa.

ROOT BEER. This wholesome, agreeable, and refreshing summer beverage can be easily made at about 5 cents per gallon, with ASCHENBACH & MILLER'S Genuine Root Beer Extract. Ask for it at your store, or send 25 cents for a vial and directions to 46 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED for the

TRANSMISSION OF LIFE,

COUNSELS ON THE NATURE AND HYGIENE OF THE MASCULINE FUNCTION. By DR. NAPHEY'S, authority of "Social Physical Laws of Women." It relates *to the male sex*; is full of new facts; delicate but outspoken; practical and popular; highly endorsed; sells rapidly. Sold by subscription only. Exclusive territory. Terms liberal. Price $2. Address for contents, &c., J. G. FERGUS & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Agents! Read This!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 PER WEEK and Expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

A MILLION DOLLARS.

Selfsend but quiet men can make a fortune by revealing the secret of the business to no one. Address, EDGAR SIMS, 688 Broadway, New York.

1,003 GIFTS.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT and Distribution for the benefit of the

Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity

in the City of New York, and SOLDIERS' and SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME, Washington, D. C., to be held in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of a permit from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on Thursday, July 27th, positively.

After the Concert, the Commissioners will award to the successful ticket-holders

1,003 GIFTS AMOUNTING TO $200,000.

50,000 TICKETS only will be sold, at $5 each.

Hon. H. McCullough, of Elkton, Md., Major Gen. T. Castle, Baltimore, Md., Commissioners. Hon. Jos. S. Negley, M. C. Pittsburgh, Pa., Trustee.

References: Major-Gen. D. Hunter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Hon. Jos. S. Negley, Pittsburgh, Pa.; First National Bank, Hagerstown, Md.; Applegarth & Co., Bankers, Hagerstown; Updegraff & Sons, Bagerstown; Hon. R. J. Brent, late Attorney-General, Baltimore; Gen. Abbott, Bost., 73 P. O. Ave., Baltimore; Hon. John H. Fowler, Esq., W. H. Myers, or W. H. Myers & Bro., Exchange Place, Baltimore.

Deeds of the Real Estate, certified to by counsel, in hands of the Trustees.

Tickets and circulars can be had of P. C. DEVLIN, Gen'l Agent, Stationer and Printer, 50 & 52 Nassau St., New York. Packages sent C. O. D., if desired. Send for circular, containing description of prizes. Tickets for Sale also by Riley & Sargent, at their News Stands, Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, Pittsburgh, &c., and on line of Penn. Railroad and connections.

Public Sales.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTAT ,

By virtue of authority and order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Hiram Coal, deceased, will expose to sale at public vendue on the premises, on

SATURDAY AUGUST 19th 1871,

at 12 o'clock M., the following real estate, to wit:

A HOUSE AND LOT

situate on the north side of Main street in the town of Catawissa, adjoining lands of Henry Hollingshead and others, containing about one fourth of an acre, more or less, whereon is erected a

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLEING HOUSE,

with necessary out buildings. There is on the premises a

A WELL OF EXCELLENT WATER,

with a variety of fruit and shade trees. All in good condition.

E. MARVIN TEWKSBURY, Administrator.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation Nisi.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, July 7th 1871—ts.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned, Guardian of Charles Gearhart, Daniel Gearhart, Elizabeth Gearhart, and Stephen Gearhart, Jr., minor children of Jacob Gearhart, Jr., late of Maine township, in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1871, at twelve o'clock, noon, the following described valuable real estate, to wit All that certain

FARM AND TRACT OF LAND

situated in Maine township, said county, bounded by lands of Rudolph Shuman, John Gearhart, John Nuss, and Daniel Fenstermacher,

CONTAINING 112 ACRES,

be the same more or less, on which are erected a House, large Frame Barn, and other outbuildings. There is also upon the premises a fine Young Apple Orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees.

☞ CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser at the striking down of the property. One-fourth less the ten per cent. to be paid at the confirmation of the sale. The balance to be paid in one year from the confirmation of sale, with interest from the time the purchaser gets possession of the said premises. The grain in the ground to be sold with the farm. Possession of the premises to be given on the first day of September A. D., 1871.

WILLIAM CREASY,
STEPHEN GEARHART,
Guardians.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Peter Swank, Administrator, &c., of Benjamin Camp, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12th, 1871,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the following described real estate to wit: All that certain

TRACT OF LAND

situate in Locust township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows: By lands of Adam Clayberger on the east, lands of Isaac Fisher on the north, lands of William Fleming on the west, and lands of Rank & Kelb on the south, containing

FOURTY-SEVEN ACRES,

more or less. Whereon is erected a one and one-half story

DWELLING HOUSE, BARN

and other out buildings. There is a good Apple Orchard on the premises and other fruit trees. There is a well of good water at the door of the dwelling house.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to remain charged upon the premises during the natural life of the widow of said decedent and the interest to be annually paid regularly paid to her by the purchaser or purchasers and to be computed from the 1st day of December, A. D. 1871.

Twenty per cent. of two-thirds of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, one third of the balance of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance of the purchase money in one year thereafter with interest from the 1st day of December, A. D. 1871.

Purchaser to pay for Deed and Stamps.

PETER SWANK, Administrator.

July 14'71—ts

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of a continued order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., the undersigned Administratrix, &c., of John B. Walls, late of Centre township, said county, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1871,

at two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described valuable real estate, to wit: A certain

HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND,

situate in the township of Centre, Columbia county, adjoining lands of Jessee B. Fress and Wesley B. Fress; said lot containing about

ONE EIGHTH OF AN ACRE.

SECOND.—A small lot of ground, situate in the township and county aforesaid, adjoining lands of Jesse B. Fress, William B. Fress, and the property hereinafter described, containing about one-sixteenth of an acre, whereon is erected a FRAME SHOP.

THIRD.—The undivided one-half of all that certain piece, parcel and tract of land, situate in the township and county aforesaid, bounded by lands of G. H. Fowler on the north and west, lands of W. B. Fress on the east, and lands of Jesse B. Fress on the south, containing Fourteen Acres, more or less, whereon is erected a

LARGE FRAME GRIST MILL,

a Double Frame Dwelling House, and other out-buildings, with the water-right appurtenant to said mill. There is on the last described property a large body of slate that is of superior quality for the manufacturing of paint.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation Nisi. Purchaser or purchasers to pay for deeds and stamps. Possession given on payment of purchase money or securing the same to be paid.

☞ Information as to the quantity and quality of the slate will be given by addressing SAMUEL NEYHARD, Lime Ridge, Columbia county, Pa.

PENINA B. WATTS, Administratrix.

July 28.-'71-4t.

Republican, Bloomsburg, and *Sentinel*, Hazleton, copy and send bill to S. NEYHARD, Lime Ridge, Columbia county, Pa.

ADJOURNED SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of authority and order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned administrators of the estate of Jacob Kostenbauder, deceased will expose to sale by public vendue on the premises, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26th 1871,

a large quantity of valuable lands situate in Franklin township in said county, described as follows:

FIRST—At ten o'clock in the forenoon, a lot of timber land—the undivided six-seventhsas adjoining lands of S. Artley, Wm. George, C. Artley and others. To be disposed of in one piece, or in three lots of about

TWENTY ACRES EACH,

as shall be deemed most expedient. The whole property will be offered and the title to the one-seventh made to the purchasers.

Agricultural.

Bearing-Reins.

At a meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held at the Mercantile Library, in this city some time ago, Mr. George T. Angell, President of the Massachusetts Society, made a number of remarks which are well worthy of attention in connection with the objects for which these societies are formed. Giving the result of his observations on the manner in which animals are treated in the different countries of Europe, he stated that, as regarded horses, he had rarely seen a check-rein in Ireland or Scotland, and on the Continent comparatively few, and those seldom tight, while in England and in this country it was generally used, and frequently in a cruel manner. It is well that public attention should be frequently drawn to this practice, for many people are not aware how much horses suffer from it, and how much of their strength is wasted by their being compelled to hold their heads high. Long familiarity with the sight of horses, carrying their heads in a lofty manner, and tossing them proudly, has doubtless led many well-meaning persons to believe that it was the natural action of the animal under all circumstances. So it is when left to himself, and when he is not grazing, but it is not so when he is drawing a weight; his natural action is then to bend his head down to his work.

The origin of the use of the bearing-rein was the belief that it prevented the animal from stumbling and falling. It is surprising that such a belief should have held its ground so long, for it seems to be clear that a horse is much more able to perceive and avoid obstacles in his path when he can move his head freely in every direction, than when it is held in a fixed position. Let any man apply the rule to himself by walking along the street with his head held rigidly erect; he will soon find himself stumbling over inequalities of the ground or pavement, and will be fortunate if he escapes without a fall or a sprain.

It would be a good thing if there were some way to calculate the physical torture inflicted on draught horses by the bearing-rein, and the consequent loss accruing to their owners through the permature decay of the animal's working powers occasioned by it. If a horse pulling a load has his head held up by a bearing-rein it is difficult to understand how he can throw his weight into his collar, as to all appearance he must be hindered from giving his body that position which is most natural and effective. He has to pull by the strength of his muscles only, the weight of his body being lost, and so much pulling force thrown away. What is done is effected by a general expenditure of the horse's power and health, to say nothing of his comfort. If a man pulls a load by a strap across his shoulders he bends his head and chest forward and relieves his legs. A horse does the same when he can. Moreover, the rein, when tightly drawn, galls the mouth of the animal, by the jerks and pulls on it at each step, the weight of the wagon, carriage, or cart being thrown on it. The bearing-rein injures the horse not only in the way described, but the confinement of the head in a constrained position, while the heart and lungs are excited by work, hinders the breathing and the circulation of the blood in the head. These effects make the horse uncomfortable, and he becomes restless and irritable; in fact, His head pains him, and he gets many a jerk and blow because his driver cannot understand the cause of his restlessness. The bearing-rein inflicts unnecessary torture on the animal in another way. By holding the head upwards it puts the muscles of the neck in a constant strain, and they consequently become uneasy and tired. If the horse cannot bear it, he rests the weight of his head upon the rein, and his mouth is then violently stretched. Thus he only exchanges one kind of torment for another. The evil effects of the bearing-rein may be thus summed up: It is likely to lessen the horse's strength; to bring on disease; to keep him in constant pain; to deform his body; to fret and gall his mouth, and to spoil his temper, the combined effect of any of these being to diminish his value and shorten his life. It ought to be plain to the owners of horses that their self-interest is identical with the cause of humanity. By studying the health and comfort, and husbanding the strength of their horses, they will gain as much in pocket as they will lose in trouble.

Destruction of Rats.

Several years ago, we took possession of an ancient mansion, in which the rats reigned supreme. The nights were made hideous unto us by their nocturnal rambles and gymnastics. The revels that they held banished sleep from all but young eyes. A council of war was held on the side of the bipeds, and several remedies were proposed—but *cats, cats*, were considered the only means of defence; so two good-sized grimalkins were procured, and the conflict raged during a whole season. Many of the aged of the tribe went the way of all animal flesh, but the prolificness of the females was too much for their enemies, the cats. Another remedy was sought and found; copperas or sulphate of iron, is very obnoxious to rats. Mix it with whitewash, prepared in the common way, and add the copperas until it is quite yellow. Whitewash the whole cellar wall, sides and celling, giving two coats of it if the underpinning is not well covered at first. Scatter the green crystals of the copperas in every crevice and chink in the walls; throw it broadcast into the corners of the rooms, and your rats will make a grand stampede for other and more agreeable quarters. At least that was the result from our application of it. All night there was hurrying and scurrying in ratdom; a new home must be sought, The next morning the cats had rare sport in the wood-house and barn; the rats were attacked, and forced to surrender *hors du combat*. The cats could not eat all their spoils in one day.

It is now six years since the copperas whitewash, or rather yellow wash, was applied. Every Spring, crystals of copperas are thrown broadcast about the cellar, and no rat dares show his whiskered head. Occasionally a timid squeak or a feeble gnawing is heard in the walls. The sounds are from new comers, who soon beat a retreat. There is no gamboling among the old rafters—no playing ball with butternuts, as of yore, in the midnight hours. One huge cat, of masculine gender, keeps watch and ward over the premises, but with all his watching and prowling around, he cannot feed himself, and is forced to seek his meals in the kitchen. In a closet where wee mice delighted to creep and steal jellies and sweetmeats, bits of the copperas were scattered, and not a trace of them is now to be seen.

Last Autumn our neighbors were sadly troubled with rats; apples, parsnips, squashes and potatoes disappeared mysteriously, or were devoured on the spot, but the contents of the boxes were untouched. The copperas does not seem to poison them; no dead ones were found, excepting those brought in by the cats; but it appears to be obnoxious to them, and so they "vamoose the ranch."

The copperas is an excellent disinfectant; no better can be found for purifying old cellars, drains, vaults, &c. It is used every spring to sweeten the milk cellar, and a saucer of it always sits in the wash-stands and sinks. It is very cheap—only three, four or five, cents per pound—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Color of Horses.

A writer of the Country Gentleman says: The dark chestnut and the dark brown, so far as my experience goes, they and the bloody bay, are more exempt from disease than any other color, if we except the dun, or as it is erroneously called the cream, which is much objected to. Dappled or greys are subject to fungus excrescences, commonly called warts. Black horses are, according to my experience, more subject to affections of the eyes than any other color; also, in the feet they are, as a rule, faulty and though pretty, are not of a vigorous, rugged constitution. What horseman does not, of his own experience, know what different shades of the sorrel are subject to? They are, as a rule, the most skittish. Who, among experienced good horsemen, does not know of all the balky horses, he has known at least more than half were light sorrels, or sorrels of some shade? The most vicious of all horses are to be found among the sorrels. For intelligence, for general usefulness, for beauty and for all purposes for which the horse may be required, the above three colors (dark chestnut, dark brown and bay) will fill the bill. Let no person for a moment understand me to affirm that there are no good, yea, very good horses of all and every shade of color—but I do wish to be understood to mean this: in breeding breed always from the best, for it costs no more in any sense. The white horse is usually of good constitution and docile, the spotted horse is very hardy, but by most persons objected to on account of color only. As to size, black horses are, perhaps, the largest all over the world, excepting our American Black Hawk; chestnut, brown and bay are among the largest; some grays are large, but not as a rule.

Miscellaneous.

The Digger Indian.

The condition of the Digger Indian has been rather improved by the white occupation. He has more horsemeat and more stale beef; he lives in framed cabins instead of wigwams; he carries a rifle or shot gun in place of a bow and arrow; the bucks affect in dress a sort of Mexico-American and Indian dandyism; the squaws, in hoops and calico, approximate dimly to the fashion. In many cases, his house is furnished with stoves, chairs, and bedstead; he pays no taxes; society imposes on him no burdens or duties; he has no legitimate business; his faithful squaw pans out a few bits per day from some crevice in the ledge, or totters from the market with an immense funnel shaped basket, full of abandoned beef and shin-bones, while he, unburdened, follows after; no infection of woman's rights has yet reached this tribe. Occasionally he murders a friend; but American law does not descend to his sphere, and looks on such transactions in the same light as when one mule kicks another to death. The largest settlement is near Jamestown, consisting of some twenty or thirty houses and wigwams in an irregular huddle on a mound shaped elevation near the road. Here, on a piazza, in front of the town, during the hottest of the day may be seen the bare-headed squaws, sitting in semi-circles, gossipping over the last circus. A circus is the Digger's chief glory. It is for this he blesses the advent of the Americans. Before they came there were no circus, and far less mule, horsemeat, and whiskey. He flocks into the Fourth of July and other celebrations; he luxuriates in them; contributes nothing to the expenses; he has no idea what they are intended for, neither does he seem to care; but the cream of their enjoyment is his. Unnoticed and uncared for by the superior race, laboring under no ban like the negro or Chinaman, he is the happiest, healthiest, freest, most independant man in America. His head, uncovered to the sun, bears a black mane thicker than that of a horse; he lives and lives, and becomes more and more shrivelled and drier and drier; but still he lives, until a hundred and a hundred and ten or hundred and twenty or a hundred and fifty; no one knows how long; for his undoctored vitals are so tough and strong that they keep to their work until the last drop of blood is fairly dried out of his mummified carcass.—*San Francisco Call.*

ONE of the most necessary, as it is one of the most unctuous, adjuncts of diplomacy, is a good dinner, well flanked with generous wines of approved vintages. However much vegetarians and people of stern fasting proclivities may object to this assertion, it is still a truism which cannot be successfully controverted, that the approach to a man's heart—diplomatically, anatomically, or otherwise—lies through his stomach. A foreign ambassador gains vastly in influence by having an accomplished cook, and this fact has been recognized, we notice, by the British Parliament, a committee of which has just made a report touching the prandial and bibular management of the British diplomatic and consular service, and recommending that measures be adopted whereby these representatives of the nation abroad may add to the attractions and influence of their mahogany. Mr. Odo Russell and Sir Andrew Buchanan, late envoy to Russia, both testified to the efficiency of good dinners as aids to diplomacy.

MARY CARY says that if husbands generally knew what their wives thought of them, suicide would be a more common occurrence.

Insults to Women.

Everything seems to be on the down grade. Formerly, a flirtation was considered a sort of innocent sparring, which whatever it might develop into, meant no harm. It was the sentiment which prompted a young man, for the sake of discovering the exact state of the affections of the girl he was found of, to escort some other lady to church or lecture; or which induced the girl who knew he was fond to play off a little, just to see how very foolish he might show himself in consequence. Things have mightily changed since those innocent times. Now flirtation consists of standing around on street corners, infesting cars, stages and ferry-boats, pocket-handkerchiefs in hand, all ready to insult the first woman who is found guilty of the act of wiping her nose. This flirting, as it is called, has become so notoriously common that not a day passes without reports from wives, sweethearts or daughters in regard to the contemptible conduct of these street puppies. We do noot need to be told that there are barefaced and impudent women who meet these animals not frequently more than half way. Neither is it necessary to inform us that these disreputable women are the cause, in a many instances, of the insults offered to honest and modest women. These points are both apparent. When a woman, by hint or blandishment, meets the treatment she has invited, that is none of our business; and we should not feel like interfering if the respondent was ruder than she bargained for; but for the staring, ogling, grinning, contemptible street corner customer whose eyes are so dim with vice that he is unable to recognize decency when he sees it; for the men who suppose that because a woman works for her daily bread she is a fit object for his persecutions; for the wretches in high places who pursue their employees with honeyed words and promises of better wages—for these there is a day of reckoning coming. Whether the ballot be forthcoming or not, one fact is indisputable; women are receiving a first-class preparatory drill. They are learning how to take care of themselves, and there is reason to believe that many of them, from sheer self-defence, will develop into pugilists. A young lady in a stage, the other day, after having been punched and her feet stepped on by a bewhiskered, rose scented tailor's model at her side, deliberately drew off her glove, and gave him a stinging slap on his face. When asked by an old gentleman why she did not appeal to him, and allow him to protect her, she replied with spirit: "There might be some sense in that, sir, if I was sure of a body guard on all occasions; but the probabilities are that I shall generally be obliged to look out for myself, and I propose to know how." Of course we don't want our girls to develop into amazons or Xantippes, but it is pleasant to feel that they are not only able to recognize an insult, but know how to punish one.

Boxing the Ears.

Boxing the ears is an inexcusable brutality; many a child has been made deaf for life by it, because the "drum" of the ear is a membrane as thin as paper, stretching like a curtain just inside the external entrance of the ear. There is nothing but air just behind it, and any violent concussion is liable to rend it in two, and the "hearing" is destroyed forever, because the sense of hearing is caused by the vibrations of this drum or "tympanum." "Picking the ears" is a most mischievous practice. In attempting to do this with hard substances, an unlucky motion has many a time pierced the drum and made it as useless as a pierced India-rubber life preserver; nothing harder or sharper than the end of the little finger, with the nail pared, ought ever to be introduced into the ear, unless by a physician; persons are often seen endeavoring to remove the "wax" with the head of a pin; this ought never to be done; first, because it not only endangers the rupture of the ear by being pushed too far in; but not so far, it may grate against the drum, excite infl amation and an ulcer, which will finally eat all the parts away, especially of a scrofulous constitution; second, hard substances have slipped in, and caused the necessity of painful, dangerous and expensive operations to fish or cut out; third, the wax is manufactured by nature to guard the entrance from dust, insects, and unmodified cold air, and when it has subserved its purpose it becomes dry, scaly, light, and in this condition is easily pushed outside by new formations of wax within. Occasionally wax may harden and may interfere with the hearing; but when this is the case it is the part of wisdom to consult a physician and let him decide what is the matter and what the remedy: if one cannot be had, the only safe plan is to let fall into the ear three or four drops of tepid water, night and morning; the saliva is better still, for it is softer and more penetrating, but glycerine is far preferable to either; it is one of the best, blandest fluids in nature, and very rapidly penetrates the hardest wax, cools the parts, and restores them to a healthful condition. If, in a week, there is not a decided improvement in the hearing, medical advice ought to be had at once, as next to the eye, the ear is the most delicate organ of the body.

APPROPRIATE NAMES.—The following names are indeed appropriate for the uses mentioned:

For an auctioneer's wife—Bid-dy.
For a general's wife—Sally.
For a sport's wife—Bet-ty.
For a fisherman's wife—Net-ty.
For a shoe-maker's wife—Peg-gy.
For a teamster's wife—Carrie.
For a lawyer's wife—Sue.
For a printer's wife—Em.
For a druggist's wife—Ann Eliza.
For a carpet man's wife—Mat-tie.

A MEMBER of the Arkansas legislature, in speaking on an extravagant appropriation, indignantly exclaimed: "Gentlemen, talk about 'attacked compensation of public servants;' why, sir, during the late war I was in thirty-seven battles, was wounded thirteen times in the cause of the South, and the entire pay I received was thirty dollars in confederate money, every cent of which I gave for one glass of old rye whiskey."

KEROSENE.—It is said that kerosene applied by means of a moistened cloth to stoves will effectually keep them from rusting during the summer. But the stove should be cold. An old lady in this city who tried it on a hot stove hath gone where rust doth not corrode. —*Washington Star.*

Patent Medicines.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S.
COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT CATAWBA
GRAPE PILLS.
Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, SICK OR NERVOUS HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, Etc. PURELY VEGETABLE, CONTAINING NO MERCURY MINERALS OR DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the *finest ingredients*. After a few days' use them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not disolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. THE CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S.
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, ankers, Runnings from the Ear, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Rickets, Glandar Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of a Kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and al disease that has been established in the system for years.

Being prepared EXPRESSLY for the above complaints, its BLOOD-PURIFYING proprieties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It gives the COMPLEXION a clear and healthy color and restores the patient to a state of HEALTH and PURITY. For Purifying the Blood, removing all Chronic Constitutional Diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. And the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and Beautifying the Complexion. Price, $1 50 per Bottle.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
CONCENTRATED
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC,

has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculi, Gravel, Brickdust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, loss or Power, loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; bed-wetting in children.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, and Excesses and Imprudences in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

LADIES.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy—as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion or Habits of Dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and Midwives for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPRUDENCE, HABITS OF DISSIPATION, ETC.,

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all Affections and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S IMPROVED ROSE WASH

cannot be surpassed as a FACE WASH, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of CUTANEOUS AFFECTION. It speedily eradicates PIMPLES, SPOTS, SCORBUTIC ERYNESS, INDURATIONS of the CUTANEOUS MEMBRANE, etc., dispels REDNESS and INCIPIENT INFLAMATION, HIVES, RASH, MOTH PATCHES, DRYNESS OF SCALP OR SKIN, FROST BITES, and all purposes for which SALVES or OINTMENTS are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action to the tissue of its vessels, on which depend the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principle claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a TOILET APPENDAGE of the most Superlative and Congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisits, SAFETY and EFFICACY—the invariable accompaniment of its use—as a Preservative and Refresher of the Complexion. It is an excellent Lotion for diseases of a Syphilitic Nature, and as an injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU, SARSAPARILLA, and CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed. PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upward of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, etc. The proprietor h never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

Henry T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

Delivered to any address. Secure from observation.

Established upwards of twenty years. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence to HENRY T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist

Only Depots: H. T. HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS. Ask for HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S TAKE NO OTHER

Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD
On and after July 17, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive a. m.	Arrive p. m.	Going South Leave p. m.	Leave a. m.
Scranton	9.40	1.14	1.45	10.05
Pittston	8.18	11.52	2.11	10.35
Kingston } Rt. & W.Barre } Crs	8.39	12.14	2.33	11.00
Plymouth	8.15	12.25	2.40	
Shickshinny	7.53	12.09	3.03	
Berwick	7.33	11.38	3.51	
Bloom	8.05	11.14	3.57	
Danville		10.50	4.27	

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.
D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
On and after May 29th 1871, Trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

4.50 A. M., Daily (except Sunday) to Williamsport, for Elmira Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

8.50 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport and Erie.

4.55 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, via Erie railroad from Elmira.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

4.10 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore
WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.
10.55 A. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.
ALFRED R. FISH, Gen'l, Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1870.
Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	Mail North.
Lv. 8.25 a.m	Williamsport	Lv. 6.35 p.m
" 8.40 "	Muncy,	6.50 "
" 9.10 "	Milton,	7.20 "
" 10.21 "	Danville,	8.29 "
" 10.58 "	Rupert,	9.12 "
" 11.20 "	Catawissa,	9.34 "
" 11.50 "	Ringtown,	9.56 "
" 12.25 p.m.	Summit,	10.30 "
" 12.33 "	Quakake,	10.40 "
" 12.45 "	E. Mahanoy Jct.	10.45 "
" 1.30 "	Tamaqua,	11.25 "
" 4.25 "	Reading,	10.40 a.m.
" 5.15 "	Pottsville,	" "
" 7.00 "	Philadelphia,	8.15 "
" 1.25 "	dine Mauch Chunk, dine	1.05 p.m.
" 2.33 "	Bethlehem,	12.00 noon
" 5.05 "	Phila. via Bethlehem,	9.45 a.m
" 2.50 "	Easton,	11.55 "
	New York, ft. Liberty st.,	
" 5.30 "	via L. & S. R. R.	" 9.00 "
" 8.55 "	" L. Valley R. R.	" 9.30 "
" 9.50 a.m.	Boston,	" 9.00 p.m

Passengers takir g the 8.25 train from Williamsport, will have two hours in New York, for supper, and arrive in Boston at 5.30 a.m., eleven hour in advance of all other routes.
New parlor coaches accompany all trains between Williamsport, New York and Philadelphia.
Trains run through by daylight.
GEO. WEBB, Supt.

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
MONDAY, May 15, 1871.
Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2.40, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.55, 5.35, and 9.30 p. m., respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 2.40 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon and 5.00 p. m, Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.30 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 5.00 p.m., train from N. Y without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Phila'd, at 8.10 a. m., and 2.00 and 4.05 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Phil'a Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 8.10 a. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown Easton and New York at 4.32, 6.30, a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a.m., 12.00 noon and 5.00 p.m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.35 noon, 2.15, 4.55 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 9.20 p. m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Reading for Pottsville at 8.00 a.m., and 2.30 p.m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a.m. and 12.45 noon Mahanoy City at 7.35 a. m. and 1.27 p. m. Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 10.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passing Reading at 7.50 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.40 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train, leaves Pottstown at 6.30 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.17 9.05 a. m., 3.00 & 6.00 p. m. returning: leave Schwenksville at 6.30, 8.10 a.m., 12.50 noon & 4.15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a.m. & 1.15 6.45 p.m. returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., 3.00 p.m. connect line with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.00 and 6.32 p. m. returning, leave Downington at 6.40 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.35 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 5.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. Train running only to Reading); leave Pottsville 8.00a.m., Harrisburg at 2.40 a. m. and 2.00 p. m. and leave Allentown at 4.25 and 8.55 p. m., and leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 5.05 a. m. for New York, at 7.20 a. m. for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m.' and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'y.
Reading, Pa., April 3, 1871.

Books.

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The remarkable adventures of the famous WHITE CHIEF and BIG WARRIOR among the Red Skins. Thrilling accounts of Great Hunts, Hairbreadth Escapes and Terrible Contests with the big game and hostile tribes. Splendid descriptions of the habits and superstitions of that strange people, Their Sports, Legends, Traditions. How they Woo and Wed, Scalp, Doctor, Worship, &c. New, Fresh and Popular. Price Low. It is selling by the thousands with wonderful rapidity. Agents are making from $20 to $100 per week. Choice field yet vacant. Send at once for sample chapters, illustrations and descriptive circulars to A. H. HUBBARD, Publisher, jan27'71-tf. 400 Chestnut St., Phila.

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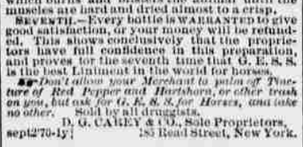

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